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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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I KISSED THE COOK.

I kissed the cook—ah, me, she was divine!
Cheeks peachy, dark brown eyes, lips red as wine;
Long apron, with a bow,
A cap as white as snow—
By far too tempting, so I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook, this angel from the skies,
And yet I did not take her by surprise.
'Twas mean, I will allow,
But if you'll make the vow
To keep it, I'll tell you how I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook—poor, helpless little lass,
The chance so good I could not let it pass:
Her hands were in the dough;
She dare not spoil, you know,
My Sunday suit, and so I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook, I might have been more strong,
But then I guess it wasn't very wrong,
For, just 'tween you and me,
The cook's my wife, is she,
So I'd a right, you see, to kiss the cook.
—James Courtney Challis.

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY.

The Atlanta Constitution says that:
Still ol' Georgy's raisin'
The merriest kind of tune;
Roses in December
Whisperin' of June.
When you think it's winter,
With its skies of gloom,
Suddenly a frostflake
Melts into bloom!

The poet of the New Orleans Times-Democrat sings as follows:
An' here in Luzeanner,
Why, everything's in bloom,
An' even when it's rainin'
It's pourin' down perfume.
The birds are always singin',
In sunshine an' in rain.
An' Luzeanner's raisin—
Well, everything and cane.

The poet of the Chicago Tribune expresses himself in this manner:
An' up here in Chicago,
Where culture fairly hums,
Society is sportin'
Its big chrysanthemums.
The gayest lot of people
You ever come across—
We're puttin' in our evenin's
A-worshippin' the boss.

The quality of Maryland's excess of feeling is expressed in this manner:
In Maryland we're happy—
The nor west breezes pipe,
The canvasback is blooming
And the terrapin is ripe.
The hardshell crab is tempting
The jaded appetite,
The oyster makes us joyous—
The world is running right.
—Baltimore American.

OLD DELFT WARE.

Blue as the June sky or the Southern sea,
Pagodas, bridges, arches, boat and crew,
All deeply, darkly dominating blue,
These old Delft dishes tell strange tales to me.

More than a hundred years ago they came
Over the billows from some Holland shrine,
Brought by an ancestral grand dame of mine,
To mark the honor of an ancient name.

A glimmer that was once a golden line,
Tells—as in age some touch of beauty lingers—
Where dainty pressure of most dainty fingers
Has dimmed the brilliant web of tracery fine.

Years gone, when wind-blown flowers meant more than Delft,
And daisies more than diamonds to me,
With awe I've often tiptoed near to see
These wondrous dishes on the closet shelf.

Only on days the "dominie" appeared,
Or folk from city mansion came to see
The dear old grandam-queen, by courtesy
Came forth those sacred dishes, thrice endeared,

And grandma told how in old Holland days
The ware was precious, and the dainty cates
Fell richly dowered in the rare old plates,
While high-born dames told of their grandsires' ways.

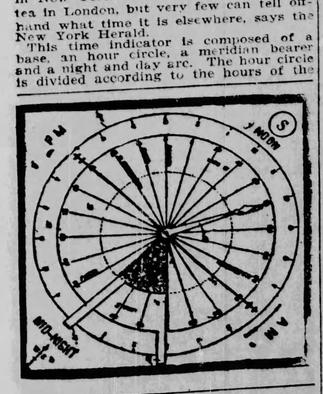
And dress and customs, and how they would hold
These dishes in high reverence—and their cost—
How many had been saved, how many lost—
So these were worth their weight in yellow gold.

Dear old Delft ware, through centuries that knew
The wonder-weaving years, the miracles
Of steam and air and fire, and human wills,
Thou art unchanged—still deeply darkly blue.
—Mary A. Denison in the Boston Transcript.

CURIOUS TIME INDICATOR.

Most persons know that when it is noon in New York it is time for five o'clock tea in London, but very few can tell offhand what time it is elsewhere, says the New York Herald.

This time indicator is composed of a base, an hour circle, a meridian bearer and a night and day arc. The hour circle is divided according to the hours of the



night and day and the meridian bearer is made to rotate about the center of the hour circle, and is, furthermore provided with a series of lines, by means of which the divisions of this circle can be registered, as well as with a radial slit at the one hundred and eightieth meridian. Finally, an hour hand is attached to the meridian bearer in such a manner that it can rotate and can be adjusted to any meridian.

A COSTLY "JAG."

Two vessels with three admirals and other naval officers are on the way to Pago-Pago to try Commander Tilley on charges of drunkenness and unbecoming conduct while governor of Samoa. The investigation promises to be the costliest "jag" in naval history. It is estimated that the court-martial will cost more than the Schley court of inquiry. The Wisconsin's coal bill will be $35,000 and the Solace's coal bill $25,000. The expenses of the court will reach $25,000, and as most of the officials will return by passenger steamers, their fares will reach $2,000. This, with the maintenance of the war vessels on this service and the pay of the officers will raise the total outlay to $150,000, all spent to determine whether Commander Tilley drank nine different experts say in a place where eminent there is nothing to do but drink

DIADEM DUPLICATED FOR KING'S CORONATION

Famous Crown Worn by Empress Josephine, of Which a Replica Is Being Made for Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Empress Josephine's fondness for personal adornment, particularly in the way of jewelry, led her into extravagances which frequently aroused the ire of her none too easy going emperor, but among the multitude of gems she collected none could compare with her celebrated diadem of pearls and diamonds, which is, with a necklace of similar jewels, a feature of the painting of her by Francois Gerard, preserved in the Museum at Versailles.

It is presumably this diadem which, according to a dispatch from London published yesterday, an American woman, Mrs. Bradley Martin, is having duplicated in Paris at a cost of £250,000—upward of a million and a quarter of dollars—to wear on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. The accompanying illustration is taken from Henry Wolf's engraving of Gerard's portrait of the Empress Josephine published in Sloane's "Napoleon Bonaparte" (The Century Company).

NOVEL TRICK WITH A STICK

"Give me a cane, and I will make it stand unsupported in any position I please," said a young man at an evening party recently.

A cane was handed to him, and sitting down, he placed it between his knees, says the New York Herald. Next he stroked it up and down two or three times, meanwhile mumbling some unintelligible words, and then he took his

hands away, leaving the cane in a slanting position. To the surprise of the spectators, it did not fall, but remained as though it were rooted to the ground.

Every one wanted to know how such a wonderful trick was done, and the young man solemnly answered that he had magnetized the cane, and that it was his deep study of magic and magnetism which had led him to make the experiment. Finally, however, he revealed the secret.

"Before I offered to do the trick" he said, "I fastened to my trousers near my knees a piece of wire so thin as to be practically invisible. When I sat down and began to stroke the cane I gradually began to move my knees away from each other, and in this way the wire was drawn out to its full length. The cane was then leaning against it, and naturally it did not fall when I took my hands away."

TOO MANY CHICAGO LAWYERS

There are between 8,000 and 10,000 lawyers in Chicago. That is to say, there are between 8,000 and 10,000 men in the city who have studied law and been admitted to practice, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Of this number, however, only 4,500 to 5,000, or about 50 per cent, are following their profession. The other 4,000 or 5,000 are in the ranks of trade. Men educated for the bar, and many who have practiced—some of them with fair success in the courts—are employed in the financial, industrial and commercial concerns of the city. A large percentage of these do not turn from their profession because of failure, but simply because they saw opportunities for a more profitable use of their talents in other lines. These lawyers, of course, have dropped completely out of practice and out of the law lists, and are no longer to be classed as unemployed lawyers.

There is not, and there cannot be, profitable, legitimate employment for 5,000 lawyers in Chicago. Hence, the profession is greatly overcrowded. The new law placing restrictions upon those seeking admission to practice in Illinois, though a good one, has not yet perceptibly reduced the number in Chicago. This is due largely to the fact that the Chicago bar is recruited, or, rather, invaded, from all points of the middle west. The law schools are making lawyers out of all proportion to the demand in all the middle west states, and these constantly gravitate toward the metropolis. The bar of Chicago would not suffer if the law schools of the middle west should suspend business for the next five years.

HE MADE HER SAY "OBEY."

How a Facetious Bridegroom Caused His Bride to Take the Vow She Disliked.

"I remember," said an old clergyman the other day to the New York Tribune, "that I was suddenly hard put to it to decide whether I should roar with laughter at a solemn service in the house of God, or whether I should be very angry. The upshot was that I had such hard work to keep a straight countenance that I forgot to be angry at all. The incident arose in this way:

"It was in my early days in the ministry, and I was marrying a young farmer to a country lass in a backwoods church. About that time the women of America were just beginning to kick against the clause in our marriage service which makes them promise 'to love, honor and obey' their spouses. The bride in this case wanted to escape the vow, but did not have the courage to refuse utterly to take it. Instead, she tried to slur the sentence when it came her turn to repeat the words after me, and 'she said 'to love, honor and bey,' leaving out the 'o,' in the hope that I would not notice the omission. But I did notice the omission, and stopped.

"'You must say 'obey' clearly,' I announced, 'or I cannot go on.

"The bride hung her head, but a stubborn look came over her face, and I could see that it would take a lot of persuasion to make her change her mind.

"'Will you say "obey"?' I asked.

"She only shook her head.

"'Come, now,' I said coaxingly, 'I will repeat the words again and you say them after me.'

"I did so, and the bride murmured, 'love, honor and bey.'

"I looked at the bridegroom, to see if he had any suggestion to make. The irreverent fellow actually gave me a wink. 'Try her once more, sir,' he said. 'The third time's the best. She only wants coaxing.'

"The bride shot him an indignant look and exclaimed tartly: 'I'll say the same thing over a hundred time and not a syllable more.'

"I was getting weary of this nonsense, so I rapped out the words very suddenly and sharply, 'love, honor and obey,' at the same time shooting my index finger at the girl. This seemed to startle her, and with equal rapidity she began to repeat, 'Love, honor and——'

"Just then the bridegroom gave her a sharp dig in the ribs with a huge forefinger, and the girl emitted a pained 'Oh!' But, determined not to be interrupted in what she had intended to say, she finished her own rendition of the vow without a second's pause, and ejaculated 'bey.'"

MOUNTAIN MOVEMENTS

Experience Shows That the Rockies Are Constantly in Motion.

"The mountains are constantly moving," was the remark of an officer of the Denver & Rio Grande road recently in speaking of the great landslides in the canon above Glenwood Springs, Col. "We find from actual experience in maintaining tunnels, bridges and tracks in the mountains that the mountains are moving. It costs a railway passing through the mountains a great deal of money in the course of ten years to keep their tracks in line, and maintenance of tunnels is even more expensive. Drive a stake on the side of a mountain, take the location with the greatest care, and return after a few months. The stake is not in the same location. The whole side of the mountain has moved. This experiment has often been tried, and in all cases the result proves that the mountains are moving. The mountains are gradually seeking the level of the sea."

While we do not quite agree with the last assertion that "the mountains are seeking the sea level," there appears no question but that local movements are in progress in the Rockies, and the observations of the railroad surveyors are confirmed by those experienced in some of the mines. In quite a number of mines located on fissure veins or between highly tilted strata, or in the vicinity of great faults, movements have been for a long time observed, and sometimes of so pronounced a nature that timbers after a few years are found so out of place as to require a complete new timbering of portions of the mine, and these movements do not seem to be the result of excavation of material, but actual slipping or faulting movements of the mountain itself along certain lines, especially old fault planes and veins, the latter generally occupying fissures along fault lines.

A notable instances is in the mines of Smuggler mountain, at Aspen, Col., where in some of the deep workings timbers two feet thick and eight to ten feet long placed across the stopes are snapped in two like reeds and their ends broomed up by the overwhelming pressure and slipping movements of the walls. The ore bodies lie between strata almost vertically uplifted against a granite wall, and abound in faults and slipping planes. These movements are not the result of excavation of the ore, but appear to come from a general movement of the hills, slipping or faulting off from the granite wall.—Mines and Minerals.

AUTOMATIC MATCH BOX.

In Europe a new kind of matchbox is rapidly becoming popular, says the New York Herald. It consists of a drum or cylinder, in which matches are placed in such a manner that any one of them can, when desired, be moved forward by turning a small lever. When this lever is pressed the cylinder revolves and as it

moves a match falls into a groove, where it is gripped by a couple of catches. The next moment it is thrust forward, and is lit by being passed over a rough metallic surface.

Thus, when a match is wanted, all that is necessary is to press lightly on the lever. At once the light is forthcoming, and all the labor of striking the match on a box, and then holding it in the hand at the risk of burning one's fingers is saved.

A Silent Signal.

"And your husband doesn't arouse the house by ringing when he comes in late?"

"No, we have a speaking tube."

"And does he yell up?"

"No, he just blows his breath up. I could tell Mr. Bender's breath in a thousand."

CHAPTER XXXV.—AUNT SALLY.

As I neared Philadelphia after my twelve days' journey, I was sorely tempted to buy a horse and equipment and bear west out to the home of the Hornes. "What difference could a day more or less make?" I asked myself. "Surely my friends have first claim upon me." But as I reflected that I was practically under orders, and that I had been urged by my friend Beatty to hasten, I decided to first count him up and did so. He was overjoyed to see me and was surprised at my quick journey. "You are just in time," he remarked as he hurried me through the house. "Here! Where did did you leave your luggage? I'll have one of the boys care for it."

"My luggage is in this pack on my back, Lieutenant."

"What! Have you come through from Schoharie in this style? What did you live on? Where did you stop?"

"I carried my food or killed it as I went along and I slept, rolled up in this blanket. An Indian friend of mine came part way. He cooked for me and I drove the canoe, so long as we were on the river. I left him at the Gap and came across country to gain time. The river is frozen, up toward the mountains, you know."

"Well! Well! But I wish we had a few hundred more such men as you. We'd clean out these red coats in short order."

"Morgan has plenty as good as I or better, lieutenant. Where is he?"

"No, he hasn't. Not one as good as you are, let him tell it. He says you're the best all-round man he ever saw in the woods, or for general use in border warfare. Oh! But I wish you could have heard him the other night. He and Gen. Sullivan had been talking of you—don't know how they came to mention you, when I came in on them. You see, my Aunt Sally Fisher was in the city—I guess I never mentioned her to you. She lives out in Virginia, on the Shenandoah. She isn't really my aunt, but as she is a cousin of my mother, and I was taught to call her aunt when I was a boy, I do to-day. Well! She was in the city, and as she is an old acquaintance of both Morgan and Sullivan, they were calling on her, when I came in. They had been telling her of their experiences, and strange to say, you were mentioned by one and remembered by the other. Morgan grew quite enthusiastic, telling of your Bemus Heights' exploit, and wound up with these words, which he was uttering just as I came in: 'The best description I can give of this fellow's personal appearance Mrs. Fisher, is to tell you that he looks exactly as Major Fisher (her husband, you know) used to, when he came in from a long surveying trip. The major died when I was a boy, but the colonel knew him well. At that she grew interested—what's the matter, Quedar? What are you hanging back for? Oh! I forgot. You must be about played out. Can't you come a little further? Col. Morgan is stopping out here at the end of the hall. Why, man. You're white as a rag. I'm sorry I hurried you so."

"That isn't it, lieutenant!" I managed to say. "Where—where is your Aunt Sally?"

"My Aunt Sally? Why, she's in the house, too. She won't leave—but what in blazes do you want of her?"

"I'm afraid—that is, I hope she's a relative of mine, too," I blurted out, and here my strength failed. I sat down on the stair rail, and my pack seemed so heavy that I could not rise.

"Why! My dear fellow! Are you crazy? You never saw my aunt. You're overwrought—completely knocked out. Come on now to my room, and we'll get a good bottle of port. You need something to brace you up. And say! I forgot to tell you—I've got that matter all fixed up that I gave you an inkling of in my letter. Col. Morgan is going to make you captain of a company of his riflemen—they call them his, although he isn't in active duty now, you know. That's the reason I want you to see him before he gets away."

My strength was coming back now. My weakness had been but momentary, and I struggled to my feet. "Lieutenant, you may think I'm crazed or what you please, but I'm your Aunt Sally's nephew and foster son, Duncan Christopher Fisher, and I was stolen from her by old Hans Diehl and his illegitimate son, Benjamin Beacraft, away back in 1758, the year before you were born. You've heard of that, haven't you?"

"Why, yes. I've heard my mother's relatives speak of it, but never Aunt Sally. They say she can't speak of it to this day without the great grief coming back to her. Good God, Quedar!" here he grew excited as the full import of my claim dawned on him, "be careful how you say such things as that. I know her highly strung disposition so well. If it should prove untrue, she wouldn't get over it for months and months. They do say she came near going crazy when that child was stolen. It killed her husband, you know."

"Well, lieutenant, I've not a shadow of proof with me, but all the Mohawk valley knows that old Diehl brought me there. Beacrafe himself told me the whole story not six weeks ago, when he was near to death, and I can tell her where she sat that night they stole me, if she will go with me to the old house. I was past two years of age, you know, and while I can't remember any one else except her half-witted girl Barbie, who was all the mother I knew for years, I can faintly remember a small woman, who, it seems to me, I called auntie, and could pick her out to-night from among a thousand women. Try me and see."

Beatty said no more to me, but talking to himself, hurried rapidly up the stairway, and I followed close after. He led me at once to Col. Morgan's room, but his secretary told us that he was in the social room at the end of the long hall. "Wait here," said Beatty, as he hurried in that direction, and leaning on my rifle, I let my pack rest against the wall and tried to collect my wits. An instant later I saw the colonel in his peculiar dress, hardly more civilized than my own, hastening toward me with hand outstretched.

"Glad to see you Ehlerson! Glad to see you, I'm sure. Come to my room at once. I want you. Came right from the woods, I see;" and he led me back the way I had come. Nearly opposite his room, was another hall, branching to the right, and on this corner was a large wall lamp. This branch hall connected with the other main hall running parallel to the one we were in, and both ran out to the so-called social room, or second-floor drawing room of this famous old house. Here we stopped to talk a minute and then started on, I had nearly crossed this branch hall, when I heard a slight exclamation, almost a scream and a woman's voice immediately after asked: "Who is that man?" I could not control my self further. I turned sharply to the right and faced Beatty and the lady he was escorting. As I did so she came toward me, her face ashen in its pallor—that shrewd, kind face, which I had so faintly, yet so long remembered. A little older now, but still the same face. I pulled off my old hat and running my fingers through my long hair, stood erect, looking straight at her. Col. Morgan had turned at her exclamation, and was coming up behind me. Beatty, as pale as any of us, his eyes glittering with excitement, stood watching with bated breath, while Aunt Salley, with wide open eyes, eyes that seemed to see one long dead, came gliding toward me. She came to within four feet of me, and stood silent for an instant, nervously clutching at her white throat with one hand, the other feeling against the wall, as if for support, her breath coming in quick gasps. Then, with a marvelous self-control, in a clear steady voice, she asked:

"Pardon me, sir! But who are you?"

"Sally Byrd Fisher, I am Duncan Christopher Fisher, son of your husband's brother Donald and his wife Katharine. I was stolen from you in the Shenandoah Valley, near Old Staunton, in the year 1758, by Hans Diehl, Benjamin Beacraft, his son, and Barbie."

I went no farther. She was reeling, and I caught her slight figure in my arms. Then she fainted.

"What in h—— is this? What does this mean?" demanded the colonel, swearing in his excitement, as he bustled around me. Beatty seemed utterly helpless and incapable of motion. I was the coolest man of the lot now.

"It means that I've found my aunt—she that was a mother to me and, please God, I'll never let her out of my arms, until she comes back to earth and recognizes me—gives me a name—acknowledges that I am of honest blood and parentage. Cut these cursed straps, you fool!" I continued forgetting my respect for the colonel. He took no offense at my words, however, but drawing my own knife, freed me from that burden, took my rifle and led the way to my aunt's room, to which I carried her as if she had been a child. I laid her on the bed and knelt beside her. The colonel and lieutenant hurried out for help, but before they returned she had opened her eyes, looked into mine, murmured, "Thank God," and throwing her arms about my neck, had drawn me down to that motherly breast as if I had been a babe. Soon they re-entered. She was weeping, and as they tip-toed in I motioned them out. We were alone, and though neither had spoken the name of the other, both understood. I let her weep until she had grown calmer and then gently disengaged her arms from my neck and laid her back upon the pillow, where she lay, looking at me, while I held her hands. I could see that her color was returning now, but her eyes kept wandering over my face and she acted as if dreaming. If I moved ever so slightly, her grasp on my hands grew almost painful. Finally I ventured to speak.

"And so you recognize me, Auntie?"

"Yes, Chrissie! Yes!" she whispered faintly. Then added, in a stronger voice—"but what a great fellow you've grown to be."

"Yes. I'm my uncle's size they say. Do I look like my father?"

"Yes, and no. You look like both your father and uncle. Larger even than your uncle, I reckon, and with your father's eyes. Your mouth is your mother's." Then she lay sometime silent again. Her color had returned now and she seemed ashamed of her momentary weakness. She commenced to sob hysterically once, but I soothed her and, a little later, murbs to my surprise, she sat up and passed her hand over my face. "When did you shave last, young man?" Here she smiled. I felt embarrassed, and looked it.

"I've been traveling through the woods, aunt, and didn't expect to—to—"

"To be hugged by an old woman," she supplied, mischievously. "And how about a young one?"

"Well! I have hopes—after I'm shaved and spruced up a bit," I replied, blushing again, in spite of myself.

"Is she far from here? I want to see her? You're not married, are you?" I shook my head. I knew you weren't. Where's that Daniel Morgan? Where's your Cousin Erkuries? Bring them in at once. I want to show you to them. Run out now, that's a good boy, while I fix my hair a bit. Strange I should act like this. Indeed! And I always boasting that I couldn't faint. Indeed! but I reckon I did. Cried, too. Well! I don't have such an experience every day. Heavens, young man! How're you ever going to walk through that door without striking your head? You're a giant. Go quick now. I've made a fool of myself long enough. Don't you leave the house, will you? Bring in the colonel and Erkuries." She had slid off the bed as she talked in her energetic, jerky way, and was arranging her hair before the mirror, as I started to do her bidding. "Hold on! I've forgotten something. Bend down here, you great—There! now don't say that a woman hasn't kissed you, but do you go shave. My! what a beard! Don't use to—bacco, do you? Your uncle never did. I declare I'm young again. Only forty-eight, anyway. Don't stand there watching me."

I went, and soon returned to find my aunt's tongue flying fast as ever. She would put in her short sentences without interrupting anyone and she seemed able to think of a dozen things at one and the same time. Only once did she sit quiet for any length of time and that was while I was telling the little party something of my experience with old Hans. Then she sat silent and quite pale, while tears rolled down her cheeks. My story finished, she was herself again. She ordered a lunch and insisted that I stay and eat with the little company. "You're good enough to eat with any one young man, no matter how you look. Your uncle was a comrade of General George Washington in the old war and your father was the leading lawyer in all Virginia, I reckon. Don't forget that. Wait till I get you rigged out in gold lace and a handsome sword. They'll all look twice at you then."

"Hold on, Mrs. Fisher. It's my pay in now."

"Why in the world don't you put it then, colonel. Don't sit there like a block of wood."

"Well! As I was saying—"

"As you were going to say. I didn't interrupt you."

"As I was about to say, Mrs. Fisher—I'm going to make this young man a captain."

"A captain only, is it?" sniffed the little lady, in the scorn. "Indeed! And why shouldn't he be a colonel, at least? Isn't he my own flesh and blood and haven't I furnished more men and supplies than any woman, or man either, for that matter, in all our valley?"

"But he must learn military tactics, Sally."

"Poof! As if that was necessary. I can teach him all that myself. Didn't I ride at the head of the men I took over the mountains to help Sevier and Shelby?"

"Yes, by gad! You did, and I believe you'd head a charge like a Joan D'Arc to-morrow if 'twere necessary."

"To be sure I would. Why not? A captain, indeed! Poof!"

"But, aunt, I don't know that I'm qualified to accept even that position," whereat she turned on me.

"And you a Fisher! That's just the way your uncle always talked, and your father, too. Did they ever attempt a thing they couldn't do? Stop at captain, if you will, but when I get George Washington's ear, I reckon I'll put a flea in it. Now what time you coming around here to-morrow, Daniel?"

"Why, Sally, I must go south to-night. I'm needed there. My wife says I'm not at Whitecester half as much as I am at Philadelphia, and she's right too. I've this young man's commission all fixed out. He's only to procure his uniform and horse and join his command. Now don't attempt to argue the case with me. It's all I can do now. Had I known the young man was your son I couldn't have done better. It's not General Washington's affair. It's all in the hands of congress and the board, you know. Even if it was, the General's not in the habit of putting young men of first families to the front. He wants men that have won their spurs. Men of experience—"

"Isn't his habit, eh? Didn't he or congress or some one else, create the office of inspector general for that ingrate Conway? Won't he make that young sprig of a Lafyette, one of the chief officers of the army? Poof! Don't you talk to me, Daniel Morgan. I'm going to see the General myself, I am. A Fisher, my husband's brother's son and the last one of the race, a mere captain. Indeed! Poof! If it's money they want represented, and God knows they need money bad enough, don't this young man represent two fortunes, one of either one of which is greater than Mr. Washington's?—we all know the general hasn't anything. Isn't he a fighter of experience, this big brawny Scot of mine? What did you tell General Sullivan and me only the other evening? And what did General Sullivan say about the battle of Newtown? Whose idea was it putting in that dam at Otsego? You, yourself waxed enthusiastic in telling me about that affair at Bemus's Heights, that I thought you'd been drinking, and he but a stranger then, too. Now that you find he's my nephew and a Fisher, you talk 'captain' to me. Poof!" and the doughty little lady snapped her fingers in his face with a vim that made all roar with laughter.

"Well, madam! You carry too sharp a tongue for me, I admit that," laughed the colonel. "So General Washington if you will. I'm sure I wish you success and to prove my sincerity, I stand ready to back up any claim you may make, in any honorable way I can. It is now seven o'clock and I must be going. Quedar—I beg pardon! Christopher, I mean—come to my room at once if you will. I have a little business with you. Madame Fisher, I congratulate you on this accession to your family and hope to see you again soon in as good health and as charming as now." Here the handsome colonel with an elegance of manner that was all the more graceful from its naturalness, bent low over my aunt's hand and hurried away.

I explained in as few words as possible the necessity of my following him and was excused on my promise to report early the following morning. "And remember, young man," added my aunt, "early, means at least an hour before noon. I suspect you are bound for the house of that young woman. Who is she? Is she poor but pretty? Is she of good family or some common stock? Is she educated? Is—"

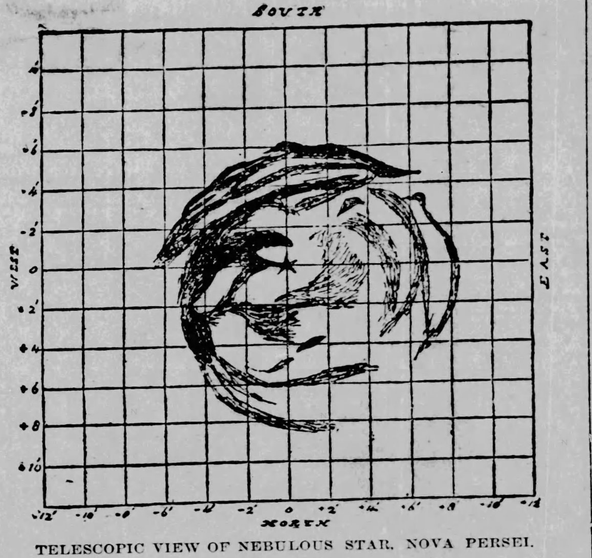
"Hold on Aunt. You are asking me more questions than I can answer in a week. Edith Darrah is—"

"What! Edith Darrah, the ward of Jason Horne, the Quaker?" It was Beatty who was speaking now and he seemed greatly astonished.

"The same," I admitted, not without exultation, I fear.

"Well! Well! Quedar. You may go. I can satisfy our aunt's curiosity on that score. Why Aunt Sally, he has caught the belle of all the select set of the city.

PROCESS OF WORLD-MAKING NOW BEING WATCHED



TELESCOPIC VIEW OF NEBULOUS STAR, NOVA PERSEI.

The above cut is made from a telescopic photograph, much enlarged, of the nebula surrounding the star Nova Persei. The observations of Prof. G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, upon this star, have aroused the greatest interest among scientific men all over the world. This is because this star has furnished proof of the correctness of the nebular hypothesis. To put it briefly, Prof. Ritchey has been watching the evolution of a solar system like our own, but vastly larger; and that evolution has gone on in the course which Laplace's hypothesis deemed the probable one. And the evolution of that system, consisting of a sun and of what will eventually be its planets, has been accomplished within ten months. The amazing shortness of the time has made it possible to watch the progress of world-making.

Last February, a star flamed out conspicuously in the constellation Perseus, in the northern heavens. It was believed at first to be a "new" star—that is, one that had never before been observed; and hence it was named "Nova Persei"—the new star in Perseus. But later it was found that a very small star appears in that position on photographs of that constellation, made within the last few years. It is one of the remarkable facts of astrophysics that a photograph of the heavens shows an enormous number of stars whose light is too dim to be seen by the eye, even through a telescope, and it is possible, though not certain, that this star is one of these.

Nova Persei grew rapidly in brilliancy, every night showing an increase, until it shone as a star of the first magnitude—which class embraces only a few of the very brightest stars in the sky. Thousands of people gazed at it curiously as it shone in the February heavens. Then it began to decline in brilliance, and soon became so dim that it could not be seen with the naked eye. In a few weeks it was seen through the telescope as a star of the sixteenth magnitude.

New stars are by no means unknown, but their number has been few. All of the recorded instances were similar to this. A star blazed out in a portion of the sky where none had been observed, increased in brightness for a time, and then slowly faded out.

What causes this phenomenon can not be told. It is a reasonable conjecture that there was a cataclysm of some kind in which the star Nova Persei took a part. It may have been in collision with some "dead star"—for it is certain that there are many dark bodies moving through the infinity of space. The fixed stars are all suns; that is, they shine by their own light. The relation between light and heat is well known. A piece of cold iron is grayish black. As it is heated, it first glows with a dull red light; as it gets hotter, its color becomes orange, then yellow, and finally white, as is seen in a stream of melted iron from a blast furnace.

The stars whose spectra show that they are masses of glowing vapor give a bluish light. The stars Vega and Altair have this color. Capella, Sirius and many other stars, including our our sun, are white; Procyon and Pollux are yellow; and Antares, Aldebaran and Betelgeuse are reddish. This difference in color is taken to indicate their temperature. The bluish stars are the hottest, the ruddy ones the coolest. Each star radiates its heat into space, and thus its mass is slowly cooled down, until finally it becomes so cool that it ceases to give out light, and then moves on, a dead sun, through the appalling distances of space. It undoubtedly takes an enormous period of time—millions of years—for a sun to cool to the degree that it ceases giving light but, though the process may be slow, it is also certain.

Now, imagine that one of these dead suns, with its attendant planets, in its drift through space, comes near enough another dead sun—or one that is shining, for that matter—for gravitation to cause them to fall together. The mighty impact creates enough heat to vaporize them, entirely or partially; and there flames up in the sky a "new star," which may be all vapor, or partly liquid or solid, and partly vaporous. Perhaps this is what happened in the case of Nova Persei. At least it is the most plausible conjecture which science can make at present.

Now, given this vast mass of intensely heated vapor, either with or without a nucleus, and we have a nebula, of which there are hundreds in the sky. Laplace's nebular hypothesis is this: That the temperature of the nebula will gradually be lowered by radiation, with the condensation of irregular masses, floating around the center, like clouds of watery vapor in the sky. These masses condense, each around a center, and eventually we have planets revolving about a central sun, just as the earth and its companion planets revolve around our sun. A new solar system has been formed.

This is what Nova Persei is doing. Prof. Richey has discovered that it has a central sun, around which irregular nebulous masses are moving. A new system of worlds are in process of evolution before our eyes—assisted by the telescope.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE BACK-WOODS-MAN

A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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We'd clean out these red coats in short order."

"Morgan has plenty as good as I or better, lieutenant. Where is he?"

"No, he hasn't. Not one as good as you are, let him tell it. He says you're the best all-round man he ever saw in the woods, or for general use in border warfare. Oh! But I wish you could have heard him the other night. He and Gen. Sullivan had been talking of you—don't know how they came to mention you, when I came in on them. You see, my Aunt Sally Fisher was in the city—I guess I never mentioned her to you. She lives out in Virginia, on the Shenandoah. She isn't really my aunt, but as she is a cousin of my mother, and I was taught to call her aunt when I was a boy, I do to-day. Well! She was in the city, and as she is an old acquaintance of both Morgan and Sullivan, they were calling on her, when I came in. They had been telling her of their experiences, and strange to say, you were mentioned by one and remembered by the other. Morgan grew quite enthusiastic, telling of your Bemus Heights' exploit, and wound up with these words, which he was uttering just as I came in: 'The best description I can give of this fellow's personal appearance Mrs. Fisher, is to tell you that he looks exactly as Major Fisher (her husband, you know) used to, when he came in from a long surveying trip. The major died when I was a boy, but the colonel knew him well. At that she grew interested—what's the matter, Quedar? What are you hanging back for? Oh! I forgot. You must be about played out. Can't you come a little further? Col. Morgan is stopping out here at the end of the hall. Why, man. You're white as a rag. I'm sorry I hurried you so."

"That isn't it, lieutenant!" I managed to say. "Where—where is your Aunt Sally?"

"My Aunt Sally? Why, she's in the house, too. She won't leave—but what in blazes do you want of her?"

"I'm afraid—that is, I hope she's a relative of mine, too," I blurted out, and here my strength failed. I sat down on the stair rail, and my pack seemed so heavy that I could not rise.

"Why! My dear fellow! Are you crazy? You never saw my aunt. You're overwrought—completely knocked out. Come on now to my room, and we'll get a good bottle of port. You need something to brace you up. And say! I forgot to tell you—I've got that matter all fixed up that I gave you an inkling of in my letter. Col. Morgan is going to make you captain of a company of his riflemen—they call them his, although he isn't in active duty now, you know. That's the reason I want you to see him before he gets away."

My strength was coming back now. My weakness had been but momentary, and I struggled to my feet. "Lieutenant, you may think I'm crazed or what you please, but I'm your Aunt Sally's nephew and foster son, Duncan Christopher Fisher, and I was stolen from her by old Hans Diehl and his illegitimate son, Benjamin Beacraft, away back in 1758, the year before you were born. You've heard of that, haven't you?"

"Why, yes. I've heard my mother's relatives speak of it, but never Aunt Sally. They say she can't speak of it to this day without the great grief coming back to her. Good God, Quedar!" here he grew excited as the full import of my claim dawned on him, "be careful how you say such things as that. I know her highly strung disposition so well. If it should prove untrue, she wouldn't get over it for months and months. They do say she came near going crazy when that child was stolen. It killed her husband, you know."

"Well, lieutenant, I've not a shadow of proof with me, but all the Mohawk valley knows that old Diehl brought me there. Beacrafe himself told me the whole story not six weeks ago, when he was near to death, and I can tell her where she sat that night they stole me, if she will go with me to the old house. I was past two years of age, you know, and while I can't remember any one else except her half-witted girl Barbie, who was all the mother I knew for years, I can faintly remember a small woman, who, it seems to me, I called auntie, and could pick her out to-night from among a thousand women. Try me and see."

Beatty said no more to me, but talking to himself, hurried rapidly up the stairway, and I followed close after. He led me at once to Col. Morgan's room, but his secretary told us that he was in the social room at the end of the long hall. "Wait here," said Beatty, as he hurried in that direction, and leaning on my rifle, I let my pack rest against the wall and tried to collect my wits. An instant later I saw the colonel in his peculiar dress, hardly more civilized than my own, hastening toward me with hand outstretched.

"Glad to see you Ehlerson! Glad to see you, I'm sure. Come to my room at once. I want you. Came right from the woods, I see;" and he led me back the way I had come. Nearly opposite his room, was another hall, branching to the right, and on this corner was a large wall lamp. This branch hall connected with the other main hall running parallel to the one we were in, and both ran out to the so-called social room, or second-floor drawing room of this famous old house. Here we stopped to talk a minute and then started on, I had nearly crossed this branch hall, when I heard a slight exclamation, almost a scream and a woman's voice immediately after asked: "Who is that man?" I could not control my self further. I turned sharply to the right and faced Beatty and the lady he was escorting. As I did so she came toward me, her face ashen in its pallor—that shrewd, kind face, which I had so faintly, yet so long remembered. A little older now, but still the same face. I pulled off my old hat and running my fingers through my long hair, stood erect, looking straight at her. Col. Morgan had turned at her exclamation, and was coming up behind me. Beatty, as pale as any of us, his eyes glittering with excitement, stood watching with bated breath, while Aunt Salley, with wide open eyes, eyes that seemed to see one long dead, came gliding toward me. She came to within four feet of me, and stood silent for an instant, nervously clutching at her white throat with one hand, the other feeling against the wall, as if for support, her breath coming in quick gasps. Then, with a marvelous self-control, in a clear steady voice, she asked:

"Pardon me, sir! But who are you?"

"Sally Byrd Fisher, I am Duncan Christopher Fisher, son of your husband's brother Donald and his wife Katharine. I was stolen from you in the Shenandoah Valley, near Old Staunton, in the year 1758, by Hans Diehl, Benjamin Beacraft, his son, and Barbie."

I went no farther. She was reeling, and I caught her slight figure in my arms. Then she fainted.

"What in h—— is this? What does this mean?" demanded the colonel, swearing in his excitement, as he bustled around me. Beatty seemed utterly helpless and incapable of motion. I was the coolest man of the lot now.

"It means that I've found my aunt—she that was a mother to me and, please God, I'll never let her out of my arms, until she comes back to earth and recognizes me—gives me a name—acknowledges that I am of honest blood and parentage. Cut these cursed straps, you fool!" I continued forgetting my respect for the colonel. He took no offense at my words, however, but drawing my own knife, freed me from that burden, took my rifle and led the way to my aunt's room, to which I carried her as if she had been a child. I laid her on the bed and knelt beside her. The colonel and lieutenant hurried out for help, but before they returned she had opened her eyes, looked into mine, murmured, "Thank God," and throwing her arms about my neck, had drawn me down to that motherly breast as if I had been a babe. Soon they re-entered. She was weeping, and as they tip-toed in I motioned them out. We were alone, and though neither had spoken the name of the other, both understood. I let her weep until she had grown calmer and then gently disengaged her arms from my neck and laid her back upon the pillow, where she lay, loo

The most radical, unconditional little rebel as well as the most beautiful woman I ever saw, by Jove! One of the best and oldest families, too, in all southern Virginia or the Carolinas. An heiress, too, aunt. Why her father and the husband of that much talked of Lydia Darrah are brothers or cousins. But I thought she was to marry that worthless young whelp of a Major Woolsey, now of Schoharie. One of Gates' pimps. I'm glad to hear it's untrue. Why Quedar, I didn't suspect she was the lady involved in that matter Doctor Kirkland referred to me up at Tioga. He was too delicate to give me any name but Woolsey's you know; and Woolsey—he has affairs all over. Go on Quedar about your business. I can tell Aunt all she want to know. Go on you lucky dog, That girl! Well, by Jove!"

I kissed the delighted little woman and hurried to Colonel Morgan's room. He stood watch in hand awaiting me, and plunged at once into business. "Quedar! you must excuse my calling you that, but I forgot—since my conversation with your aunt I'm inclined to think she may turn your head. Give you an exaggerated idea of your own importance and hers. To tell the truth, she has money—any quantity of it and more influence with our chief and congress, too, for that matter, than any other woman I know. Had she been a man, she'd have been prominent in this struggle, for she's one of the brightest minds in these colonies. Then too, she has wealth unbounded and energy and ambition to match. However, she's but a woman and at times as you can see, she's unreasonable. Now my advice to you is to accept this commission I've secured for you. She gains something better over Wm. well and good. If not, join me immediately after the coming holidays at my 'Soldiers' Rest' near Winchester. I shall probably be in the Carolinas or Southern Virginia if not at home. Your pay as captain, dates from December 1st. Here is a very handsome sword General Sullivan wished me to present to you with his regards. He has never forgotten your services to the cause at the battle of Newtown, and had you come out with him, you would have been promoted to your present position, a month or more ago. When you report, I will see if I have influence enough to assign you to a company of riflemen, either from Pennsylvania or over the mountains. For the reason that your landed interests are so near that mountain section, I shall try and see that you have a band of your own mountaineers. They are the finest men in the world. All big fellows and equally good afoot or on horse. They drill in my peculiar tactics magnificently and one company of them will whip a thousand regulars in the woods, any time. Now I caused your time to be extended here all I could, for no one knew when you could get here. I am glad of it now, for I know your aunt wishes it so. I trust you will use your own excellent judgment in any effort you make for your advancement and that you will bear in mind that you have much yet to learn, even though you have seen considerable fighting on the border. I knew both your father and uncle well and they were very able men. Your mother's people, I knew better and better blood never ran. Your aunt is a distant relatie of mine and I admire and respect her beyond almost any other woman. It seems to me, you have a career before you and you can depend on me to do all I can for you. Here is a hat, such as the captains of my regiment wear, only finer than any of them have. I ordered it to go with the sword. Now I want you to have as good a time as you can here in Philadelphia and above all things do not allow anything that I have said to influence you to refuse any preferment, political or military, your aunt may procure for you, provided, of course, you believe yourself competent. Bear in mind one thing—a fellow who can make himself what you have, under such adverse circumstances, is no fool. Indeed, you seem to me quite a remarkable man. Quedar. Good night now. I must dismiss you, as my time is limited." He shook my hand most heartily as he accompanied me to the door.

I lost no time in dispatching a darkey I knew across the city for Bob, telling him to come to me at once and to keep my presence in the city a secret. Within forty-five minutes Bob was with me, having ridden back behind my messenger, and a more delighted darkey was never seen. I had brought with me from Schoharie a suit of heavy butternut, the frock of which was trimmed at the skirt, wrists, shoulders and collar with fringed buckskin. The small clothes were of the same material as also was a handsome set of leggings buttoned from the knee down, with a strap passing underneath my moccasins. A beautifully worked shirt of doeskin I had seemed more appropriate to this suit than laces or ruffles. So I wore that. Having been bathed, shaved and my hair put in a queue by the handy Bob, I donned this attire, while he polished up my rifle. New moccasins, of heavy sole and elegant make, Beatty had been saving for me for weeks, as his maker had mistaken his figures and built two sizes too large. Everything seemed provided, and buckling my sword belt outside my frock and donning my hat, I stood forth at half past eight of the clock, a fit representative, as I fancied, of the famous body of riflemen, to which I at last regularly belonged. Leaving Bob to bring my luggage at his leisure, I set out without delay.

The night was clear, crisp and cold. The stars twinkled brightly in the steel-like vault above me, and the snow

WHY?

Why do women continue to endure suffering caused by womanly diseases? There are many answers to that question. Sometimes because they have exhausted the skill of local physicians and remain uncured. At other times it is because they shrink from submitting to obnoxious examinations which local physicians deem necessary. And to sum it all up, they endure suffering because they do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I enjoy good health; thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. J. J. Schnetyer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "I was taken sick and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then when I got up I found I had 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to, unless I was dangerously sick. My son had your book, 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors—and so it has. I can truly say I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing and also tend my flower garden. In fact I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser paper covers is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

cranked beneath my feet, as with long and rapid strides I sped toward the object of my tenderest desire. I had tramped eighteen miles that day, with a heavy pack on my back, but I felt as fresh as at morning now. Aye! fresher and better, for I wore the dress of an officer and had name and fortune at my command at last. I made that two miles in less than twenty minutes. As I walked up the broad graveled pathway I could see the flicker of the firelight on the polished panels at the rear and sides of the old drawing room. As I bounded lightly up the steps, I came near sprawling over the well remembered settee and involuntarily glanced sidewise at the little arbor, the scene of that memorable parting. I was now where I could see in at the window. At the farther side of the great fireplace sat Uncle Jason, his long pipe drawing full and free, his dreamy eyes bent on the flaming wood, next him and nearer me, was Aunt Abigail, not a whit changed, her swift flying knitting needles, flashing in the firelight.

But where was Edith? At this instant, she stepped forth from the little curtained alcove in which the books were kept, one of our favorite volumes in her hand. She turned its leaves and paused at my marking of some passage I had fancied. I could see her lips move as she read it, she smiled, glanced at the old couple as if they were looking and pressed the page to her lips. And then—but I know not what next happened, nor how I entered the room. I suppose it was by the doors and through the hall, for the window was unbroken, but in that room I was, my sweet Edith in my arms, laughing, weeping, trembling with delight. Aunt Abigail, too much amazed to move, sat there staring at us, while Uncle Jason, his long pipe broken on the hearth where he had dropped it, danced about like a madman, shouting, "Hooray!" at the top of his voice.

(To Be Continued.)

MEASURING BIRDS' SPEED.

In estimating the speed of wild ducks, hawks, sea gulls and crows, Mr. William A. Eddy, the kite flying expert, has found that their altitude could be measured by kites risen at a known triangular altitude, verified by the length of a string paid out. "The height of the bird," he says, "while passing across a certain space in a crosswire instrument nineteen inches in length, timed by the second hand of a watch, gives the speed of the bird in miles an hour by a mathematical formula furnished to him by the Blue Hill observatory, and used for timing and measuring the velocity of clouds. The height of the bird must be known, however.

"The wild duck, the hawk and the sea gull, while in flight over long distances, usually remain at an altitude of from 600 to 1,400 feet. If they pass below the level of the highest flying kite of a tandem line the fact is easily discerned

by allowing for perspective. The kite measurements are relatively accurate, because during the prolonged flight of thousands of wild ducks the kite string can be hauled in and paid out until the altitude of the ducks is exactly measured by the altitude of the kites.

"I believe that the high velocity of birds given in previous estimates is due to forced speed caused by fright from gun shots near the earth, and that any bird flying with great speed seems to move with greater velocity near the earth than aloft.

"Using kite measurements as a basis of height, I have found that the hawk makes a speed of 65 miles an hour when traveling on a long trip and not circling, and its height is usually about a thousand feet, except when circling downward for prey, or rising to its customary altitude when making a general survey of the landscape below.

"The wild duck in migration flies at an average height of 1,400 feet, and I found its speed during more than twenty observations to be 47 miles an hour.

"The sea gull's flight, proved by two observations, was only 26 miles an hour, and its height above the water about 600 feet, except when circling near the surface for food.—New York Herald.

It Was a Close Shave.

"One of my customers—" began the barber.

"One of your what?" queried Bangle.

"Customers!" returned the barber.

"You mean patients, or victims, don't you?" asked Bangle.

Which accounted for the gaping wound in Bangle's cheek that day.—Harlem Life.

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M. C. REEFER, President,
Warehouse 49, Kansas City, Mo.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Where the Sugar Maple Grows, by Adeline M. Teskey, is a charming volume of sketches of village life in Canada. It is excellent in its character studies.

Mark Everard, by Knox Magee, is a novel, whose scene is laid in the devil-may-care days of Charles II. in England, and there is nothing but excitement from start to finish.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Argonauts, by Madame Eliza Orzeszko, a Polish writer, is a novel in which the problems presented are the right use of wealth and the proper direction of labor. It is an intense and vivid work.

A Hermit of Carmel, is a volume of poems by George Santanzana. It takes its name from the first and longest poem.

The Cathedral is a poetical volume, which also takes its name from the first. It is written by Martha Gilbert Dickinson, and covers a wide range of subjects.

French Art, by W. C. Brownell, appears in its beautiful new edition. The text is embellished with many beautiful full-page illustratiohs of the great works of French artists.

Thoughts of Every Day Living is a volume of selections from the spoken and written discourses of Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, pastor of the brick Presbyterian church, New York.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Story of a Young Man, by Clifford Howard, tells the story of Jesus of Nazareth, in language well befitting the subject. It will make a beautiful Christmas present.

Little Pilgrimages Among the Women Who Have Written Famous Books, by E. V. Harkins and C. H. L. Johnston, consist of sketches of visits to some twenty American women authors. The portrait of each is given.

The Rosamond Tales, by Cuyler Reynolds, is a juvenile, made up of pleasant little stories of a boy and his sister. It is excellently illustrated.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Clementina, by A. E. W. Mason, is a novel which tells the love story of Prince James Stuart of England, and Clementina Sobieski, daughter of the Polish king. It is a well-told tale.

Beowulf, is a translation, by Samuel Harden Church, of this poem, the oldest in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It is well rendered, and the book is handsomely illustrated.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

A Japanese Nightingale, is a novel of Japanese life, written by Onoto Watanna, a young girl, partly Japanese, whose earlier years were spent in that country. It is a delightful story, and well illustrated.

Over The Plum Pudding is the title of the sixth volume of Harper's Portrait Collection of Short Stories, and these latest tales have been written especially for the Christmas season by John Kendrick Bangs.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Pub Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

King Midas, by Upton Sinclair, is an American novel of to-day. It is well told, and with power and earnestness.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Time and Chance, by Elbert Hubbard, comes in a new and revised edition. It is really a narrative of the life of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 55th st., New York:

Angel, by Mrs. B. M. Croker, is a novel of Anglo-Indian life, and written with an engaging spice and dash.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

Colonial Prose and Poetry consists of three pocket volumes of unusual interest, containing selections illustrating American culture and ideas from 1608 to 1770 and edited with critical and biographical introductions by W. P. Trent and B. W. Wells.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago:

The Man From Glengary, by Ralph Connor, is a novel of the eastern peninsula of Ontario. It is a strong and well-told tale.

From Street & Smith, New York:

D'Artagnan, the King Maker, is a novel written from Dumas' play, in which the famous musketeer is shown in new surroundings in Portugal.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Rosalynde's Lovers is a bright and gay romance of love written by the late Maurice Thompson and first published in Lippincott's Magazine, shortly after the death of Mr. Thompson.

From Life Publishing Co., 19 West 31st st., New York:

The Pines of Lory, by J. A. Mitchell, is a story of love in a most dimcult and novel situation. All who enjoy the unexpected and unconventional will like it.

From Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York:

The above firm is first in the field with a large line of artistic publications in the shape of beautiful cards and calendars. One of their latest productions is a calendar of four exquisite pictures in color from Raphael's masterpieces, with title and quotations illuminated. The Oliver Wendell Holmes calendar represents an open book, with landscape and floral designs and appropriate quotations from the poet. Heart's Delight is a leaflet of six leaves, with Brundage children designs and with poetical selections. The Gems of Beauty calendar is a series of portraits of fair women, and there are many other attractive booklets and Christmas cards, making a list too long to mention.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

Down the Line, by Hugh McHugh, is a study in slang. It is very funny, and sure to create laughter.

From Hinds & Noble, Cooper Institute, New York:

New Pieces for Speaking Contests is explained by its title. The variety offered is one to meet the requirements of both boy and girl in oratorical, dramatic, humorous and dialect studies, and the selections have been made from the best of writers.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Stories of Enchantment is a pretty volume for children by Jane Pentzer Myers, daintily illustrated.

Zanzibar Tales, another book for little people, consists of stories told by East African natives. They are the legends of the uncivilized Zanzibar negroes and have been handed down from remote ages.

From the H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston:

A beautiful series of standard masterpieces, entitled Remarque Edition, includes a pocket volume containing Gray's Elegy and much of his verse, together with a biographical introduction. Charles Dicken's Christmas Carol, the familiar interest, is also in this list.

Tobacco in Song and Story is a volume of verses and anecdotes, concerning tobacco and smoking.

Bathrobes and Bachelors is a collection of sketches and other good things, by noted authors.

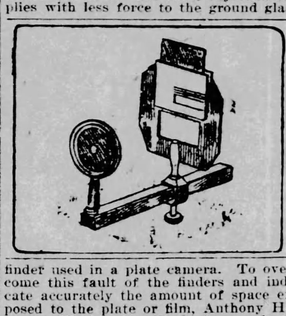
Guess is a gay and georgeous juvenile, by L. J. Bridgman. It is a book of rhymed conundrums, with colored pictorial answers.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio:

History in Rhymes and Jingles, by Dr. Alexander C. Flick, is a volume of historical rhymes and jingles dealing with great men and women, heroic deeds, epoch making events, and interesting facts of the past and present.

HANDY VIEW METER FOR YOUR CAMERA

While the small view finders usually placed in film cameras give a fair idea of the picture to be obtained, yet the outlines are very indistinct, and some portion of the view which the photographer wishes to obtain may be omitted if care is not exercised. The same objection applies with less force to the ground glass



finder used in a plate camera. To overcome this fault of the finders and indicate accurately the amount of space exposed to the plate or film, Anthony Heger, of Washington, D. C., has produced the view meter which is here pictured. The meter can be adjusted to correspond to any size of plate by sliding it back and forth on the support, and to vary it for use with a square or oblong plate, a sliding shutter is placed at the top of the gauge. To make use of the device the shutter is adjusted to correspond with the shape of the plate, and a movement along the graduated support to or from the eye-piece sets the meter to all sizes of pictures. Then, by holding the meter in the same vertical plane as the camera the operator can soon decide whether the view will contain the objects desired. Owing to the great latitude of adjustment, no plate is too large or too small to be gauged by the meter, the numbers on the arm which carries the slide showing at a glance where the gauge must be set for each size of plate.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CARRIES HER HAT IN HER PARASOL

Many parasols are now constructed with jointed collapsible handles, whereby they may be reduced to a very small compass for greater convenience in carrying when not in use. This illustration shows an invention of this kind utilized as a carrier for hats and bonnets, a patent on the idea having been granted

to Seraphine M. L. J. Brown, of Chicago, Ill. The parasol is provided with the usual cloth cover, but instead of terminating the same at the ends of the ribs, a cylindrical extension of the cover is added in the nature of a skirt. This skirt is made of considerable length, so that when the parasol is closed the lower end will extend below the handle. The outer end is preferably shirred and provided with a suitable gathering tape, permitting the edge to be drawn together after the hat has been inserted. The hat may be secured to the collapsed handle by a clamp in the crown or allowed to rest loosely, inside the cover, according to whether the carrier is suspended by the knob or the gathered skirt. When used as a parasol the skirt is folded either inside or outside the ribbed cover, as may be desired.

Care of the Hands.

Before washing the hands rub over thoroughly with a few drops of pure glycerine, which will remove stains and dirt. Then wash with a good toilet soap and tepid water. Also have a solution of borax always ready in a bottle, and into the water you are going to wash in pour as much as will soften it. If people would only use this more and make it by dissolving borax in boiling water, they would find it most cleansing and that it keeps the skin soft.

Connubial Discount.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you think we shall ever be rich enough to own a yacht?"

"I shouldn't be surprised."

"When we can afford it, you will buy me a yacht, won't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, Charley, dear, I know you are a business man, and I know you want me to be a business woman. If you will give me a new hat and a new gown and a new coat now, I won't say a word about the yacht. Isn't that a lovely discount for cash?"—Washington Star.

What Gray Meant

Brown—Funny about Gray. He will insist upon ceiling Bowes, the eyeglass man, an oculist.

Greene—Yes, Gray is a great blunderer. Of course he means that Bowes is an optimist.—Boston Transcript.

Cupid's Target.

Florence—Murray was taken for a deer while on his vacation.

Carrie—Mercy! Was he killed?

Florence—No, but it amounts to the same thing. A young woman took him for a deer and proposed to marry him.—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

The Farmstead.

EGGS IN PLENTY.

Here Is a Method Whereby You Can Make Money With Hens.

Editor Farmstead:—Two years ago, in a lecture before the chemistry class at the medical university where I was a student, the professor, while analyzing an egg, stated that the reason hens do not lay as many eggs in winter as in summer is that in winter they can not get the necessary food to produce the yolk of the egg, and if farmers would feed their hens powdered albumen in the winter, they could have as many eggs as in summer. I was interested in the subject, as my father and brothers are farmers; so after the lecture, I asked the professor in what quantities albumen should be fed. He said to take one pound of powdered albumen every morning, mix some ground food, half wheat bran and half corn meal, and to each quart of this food add two teaspoonfuls of the mixed pepper and albumen; then add enough hot water to dampen the feed, not to make it sticky.

Give a quart of this hot feed to each 12 hens every morning, and a quart of whole grain, wheat or corn, or both mixed, every evening, and in two weeks your hens will begin to lay and will lay all winter, if you feed them this feed. The professor said he had kept a pen of game fowls for 15 years; he always fed them this feed, and always had an abundance of eggs.

I wrote to my father and brothers, giving them this recipe, and they and several neighbors tried it last winter with complete success, the coldest weather did not stop their hens laying. My father keeps 100 Light Brahmas. Winter before last they did not lay at all, but on this feed last winter they averaged about seven dozen eggs a day all winter. One thing the Brahmas used to do to a finish, was to set; but last spring father would not get a hen to set until he quit feeding this feed.

My brother bought 250 young hens last September, and I got a letter from him to-day saying that he began giving this feed two weeks ago and is now getting over 200 eggs a day. I have a great many friends back home that read your paper, and thought I would have you print this recipe, so that they and all your readers who keep poultry could be benefited by its use, for hens may as well be laying all winter as to be idle. A hen is simply a machine, and if you do not supply material, the hen cannot lay the eggs. You can get a pound of pepper at any grocery for about 50 cents, and a pound of albumen will feed 50 hens over a month, and you will get 100 dozen eggs that you would not get without it, and 100 dozen eggs in winter are worth at least $20, and $20 for 90 cents' worth of feed is surely a big profit.—J. Q. M.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Hen Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please tell in your next issue how I can dry hen manure so that it can be used in a drill?—M. F. J., Westfield, N. Y.

The method generally used is to sprinkle dry earth on the floor of the henhouse; then gather up the droppings each day, earth and all, and store in a perfectly dry place. If any reader can add further information, we will be glad to print it.

Stable Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—If any of The Blade readers have had experience with stable manure, I wish they would tell me when, where and how to use it. If manure is heaped so as to heat, does it not lose much of its strength?—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

Manure in a heap ferments and loses valuable constituents, which go off in gaseous form. If left where the rain can reach it, soluble constituents are worked out. We shall be glad if our readers will give the directions this inquirer asks.

Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like some information in regard to Angora goats. How much mohair can be sheared, and how often? Will they live on hickory and walnut sprouts? If so, how many head to an acre of thick sprouts? Also please state if the mother goat has to be thrown to let the kid suck.—Reader, Independence, Kan.

For full information, address a letter to the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and ask him to send you a copy of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 137, on the Angora Goat. It will be sent free of charge. It is a pamphlet of 48 pages, prepared by the Agricultural department. It has fine cuts of the animals, engravings showing their work in clearing out brush land, etc. It tells all about the mohair, its quality and yield, and the price it brings. We wish every farmer reader of The Blade interested in Angoras would send and obtain a copy.

Agriculture.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me what comes under the head of agriculture, and if wool does?—H. O., Delila, W. Va.

Agriculture embraces everything relating to soils, their constituents, and what they will best produce; a knowledge of all grains, fibre plants, cotton, cane, forage plants, tubers, vegetables, fruits, berries, and, in fact, of anything that is produced for food of man or of animals; everything pertaining to horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep, goats, hogs, and all other animals that are reared for food or for their products; all about forests, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the earth and its vegetable products, and to the animals employed or used by man.

For a Silo.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a large oats bin in the basement of my barn, with an opening through the driveway floor above. The bin is about twelve feet square. Would this answer for a silo to put green clover and timothy in, for use in the winter?—J. E. P., Chase, Ore.

We are of opinion that it can be used as a silo, if the sides are strong and thick enough. However, we should be glad to have the opinion of some of our friends who are experienced in the use of silos.

Salt as Fertilizer.

Editor Farmstead:—Is salt good as a fertilizer for land? If so, how much should be used per acre?—W. C. M., Mason, W. Va.

Ration for Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—Does any reader know of any actual tests having been made to ascertain the best way of feeding bran, shorts, or ground feed to milch cows, whether thoroughly wetted, only moistened or dry?—N. W. C., Cedar Rapids, Neb.

Apple Blight.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of the readers of The Blade tell the cause of and cure for apple tree blight? The bloom last spring was very light and soon after the bloom there was a blight of the leaves. Small bunches of leaves all through the tops withered and died, and the few apples that matured were very small and imperfect.—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

TO YOU!

A Special Offer.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

WE believe that an intelligent person can easily earn each day $5 or more and only devote part of the time to the work.

We wish to increase the subscription list of our popular publication, New Idea Woman's Magazine, to 80,000 copies by January 1st, and want you to help us and at the same time increase your income quickly and easily. Send for free sample copy.

Over a hundred pages each month, Fashions, Millinery and Embroidery, 10 or more beautifully illustrated pages in colors, and a large number of other illustrations giving advance fashions, new ideas for women's and children's wear, with full descriptions. Stories in each issue. All matters about Home Interests. All this for 10c a copy; $1.00 a year.

A very liberal proposition far below these prices will be made to you to act as our representative, and you should write to-day.

This magazine is appreciated by women wherever seen. You will make money quickly for your Fall and Winter expenses. Try it. Write us to-day for full information.

Our "New Idea" Patterns are popular the world over.

THE NEW IDEA PUB. CO.,
163 Times Building, New York.

Johnston Grass.

Editor Farmstead: Will some of your farmer readers give me a short description of Johnston grass as a pasture? Will it grow on thin land? What kind of seed does it have? Should the seed be sown in spring or fall?—Subscriber, Middlebourne, W. Va.

Broom Corn.

Editor Farmstead: I wish to know the kind of broom corn seed to plant and what is the average in pounds raised per acre.—C. M. S., Salisbury, Pa.

An Ailing Cow.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader please tell me what is the matter with my cow, and what to do for her? She only eats a little corn and hay, no bran, or anything else. She has been that way for two weeks, since we sold her calf and don't chew after her meals.—K. S., East Carondelet, Ill.

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY.

The Value of Irrigation in the West. Some Valuable Information.

The article on irrigation, given below, was written for The Blade by Mr. David C. Patterson, of Omaha, Neb., who for twenty-two years has been engaged in the real estate business, and his judgment on the future value of land under irrigation is worthy of serious consideration.

The drouth of the past summer, with its doubts and its fears, food products advancing in price, stocks and bonds falling, the days of fasting and prayer that were set apart by governors' proclamations, will not soon be forgotten, as every one feels keenly the close connection between the food products of the country and the stomach. But there is a section of country lying immediately to the west, known as the arid and semi-arid belt, under irrigation, where no doubts or fears existed, where they did not pray for rain, and the advancing price of food products did not worry them. But as from time to time their crops needed moisture they simply raised their ditch gates and the water flowed over the fields when needed, where needed, enough but not too much, assuring as usual a bountiful harvest.

The result of this drouth following so soon that of 1894 has renewed the interest in irrigation and what shall be done to store the flood waters. Our government has annually, for over fifty years, expended millions of the people's money on the river levees to prevent overflow of the crops during the flood season, and to promote navigation in the interests of commerce. The people of the west now insist that the promoting of agriculture by the storage of the flood waters for use in irrigating the lands belonging to the government is as much a governmental duty as is the prevention of floods and promotion of navigation, and no river or harbor bill should be allowed to pass congress unless the irrigation interests of the west are therein provided for.

Most of the farmers have very little idea of what irrigation really is. They pity the poor farmers who are obliged to water their land; many prefer to remain on the small farms East, depending on uncertain rains, drouths or floods, to produce a fair crop while their "poor brothers" in the irrigated districts every year receive large crops and other returns from their rich farms, irrigated by the great rivers from the broad and fertile valleys.

Irrigation is not an invention; it is older than the Christian era. Babylon had an entire network of irrigation ditches. There is in Egypt to-day an irrigation canal which is 4,000 years old. In India 10,000,000 acres are irrigated land, and its irrigation system has cost the government $100,000,000. More than half of agricultural France is irrigated land; three of their canal systems alone cost $34,000,000. It was the thrift and success of the French farmers that redeemed France from the heavy indemnity of $1,000,000,000 levied by Germany. Were it not for its irrigation canals, Spain would be nearly a desert. The larger part of Persia, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Australia, China and Japan are irrigated to produce their great crops. There are canals in Mexico that cost from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and many equally as expensive are in operation to-day in Utah, Colorado, Idaho and California. According to the United States census, $30,000,000 are invested in this country in productive irrigation, the returns from which during four years have been $65,000,000, or over 218 per cent.

Although to the present generation of Americans irrigation is comparatively new on this continent, it in reality antedates the landing of Columbus and history itself.

Along the valleys of the Dolores, the Mancos, the San Juan and other rivers in Colorado, the Salt, Gila and other rivers in Arizona and New Mexico, are the ruins of large cities with buildings four and six stories high, which furnish evidence of densely-settled communities once supported by agriculture by irrigation. Portions of these extensive canals, where the ravages of time and the elements have not obliterated them, show the canals as accurately and nicely paved with cobble-stones as the streets of a city,-while other portions are cut through solid rock, which is amazing when we consider that the relics excavated from these extensive ruins reveal no evidence that they had any knowledge of the use of explosives, and all this by a race in our own United States of whom we have no history.

For the purpose of investigating the subject of irrigation, and its practicability I lately visited the cradle of irrigation in Nebraska, the valley of the North Platte river which extends 150 miles northwesterly from its confluence with the South Platte, through into Wyoming. The miniature canal, the first to be built in this valley, was constructed thirteen years ago, since which time the canal system in the valley exceeds 500 miles. The valley proper is from three to five miles wide; the soil very rich and productive, and without irrigation produces a ton to the acre of native grass hay. To the north and south, for hundreds of miles, is one vast grazing country, with cattle, sheep and horses on every hill. This stock industry creates a great home demand for all the food products now raised or that will be raised in the future, at prices much in advance of those in Iowa. The quantity of land in the West subject to irrigation is very limited; not 2 per cent. of the land in the arid belt can be irrigated, but nearly 90 per cent. of the remainder is good grazing land, with the result that the Western irrigator will always have a home market for his products at Mississippi valley prices, plus the freight, to the arid belt.

I had always supposed that irrigating land was a complex as well as expensive method of farming, but it really is so simple that a school-boy can and does often do it. As for the time required, one man can water ten acres per day. Hay and grain crops require but from two to three irrigations during the season, and the time required of the arid farmer to do this is fully offset by the time lost by the humid land farmer through wet weather, which often damages not only his growing crops but his hay and grain in stack. Those damages annually amount to more than the yearly expense of the irrigation farmer for water privileges, which expense averages about 75 cents per acre, if he owns his own water right in connection with his land. The construction of laterals and field ditches is easily accomplished with reversible road scrapers and common plows, and last indefinitely.

From the new town of Scott's Bluff, on the Guernsey branch of the B. & M. railway, I drove through the valley for sixty miles, studying their methods of irrigation and the quantity and quality of the crops raised. Nearly every farmer has a herd of cattle grazing on the adjacent free range, and grows only winter feed for his cattle and food for his family, and they are all certainly making very "easy money."

Alfalfa is the principal crop, because it pays better and with less work than any grain crop, producing on an average five tons per acre. If sold, worth $5 per ton; if fed to cattle, worth $7.50 per ton; if fed to lambs or hogs, nets $10 per ton. If one cutting is allowed to go to seed, it produces in seed value from $20 to $50 per acre.

I met one farmer, Mr. Fred Schonquest, who had a 20-acre alfalfa hog pasture in which he had raised this year over 600 hogs, worth now $4,500, with but little care or attention. Hog growing in this valley is destined to become a great industry, not so much on account of the alfalfa land but because hog cholera is unknown, its absence accounted for by the altitude, which is 3,700 feet. Many fields of corn that I passed would average 40 bushels to the acre; wheat was threshing out 40 bushels to the acre and oats 60 by weight. As for vegetables, I saw a garden of 5 acres adjoining Scott's Bluff from which $1,000 worth of assorted vegetables had been marketed this year. I visited the 8-year old orchard of Mr. E. Scrivens. While it was too late to see his grapes, plums and prunes, he had many trees heavily laden with perfect winter apples. This orchard, with others in the valley now coming into bearing, furnish positive evidence that this is also a good fruit country.

Land under irrigation in the arid or semi-arid belt must certainly become very valuable in the near future, as the quantity is quite limited and because it will produce twice as much in value as land in the humid belt, and do it every year with no uncertainties. Farming land is usually worth no more than it will net to the investor, 5 per cent each year. The returns from alfalfa land show that it will net the investor 5 per cent on $200 per acre; yet good alfalfa land under ditch, including water right, can be purchased for from $25 to $40 per acre. The first bottom lands, being too wet for alfalfa, but producing good native hay without irrigation, can be purchased for $10 per acre. Government lands in Wyoming in the west under irrigation can be secured for 50c per acre, but one must first purchase from the canal company a water right, which is generally sold for $2 per acre for five years, after which the water right becomes attached to the land and the owner thereof a co-owner in the canal. The quantity of government land under irrigation is very limited. From my investigation I would estimate that there is not to exceed 80,000 acres of good land in the state of Wyoming under canal that is open for entry under the provisions of the desert act. The desert act provides that land reserved for irrigation can be entered for settlement not more than 160 acres to one person by purchasing from the canal company a water right, the payment of 50 cents per acre to the government, the cultivation of 20 acres of land, and actual settlement thereon within three years.

There are not only great opportunities in the arid belt for the farmer but also for the capitalist. I saw a stretch of level land three miles wide by 20 miles long that can be irrigated for a cash outlay of $200,000. This land has been organized into an irrigation district and $300,000 in bonds have been voted as a lien on 960,000 acres of land lying under the proposed canal. These bonds are all offered to any one who will construct a canal, and as this land will then be worth $25 per acre the bonded debt of $5 per acre would be well secured.

The water supply in the North Platte Valley is from the North Platte river, and the government measurements taken daily during the past five seasons show that the supply is ample for all the land now under irrigation, and for 100,000 in addition.

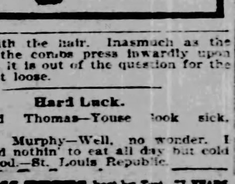
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW WAY TO KEEP THE HAT ON

No longer need the problem of keeping their hats on puzzle the women, says the New York Herald. Hatpins, which are so constantly getting themselves unfastened, may be dispensed with, now that a Chicago man has devised a bit of mechanism that renders the hat perfectly secure on the head.

Inside of the hat, taking the place of a sweat band, is a rim of metal, and to this are fastened four comb-like attachments of steel, light and flexible, but strong.

When the hat is put on the thumbs of the wearer are pressed against the combs, so as to bend them outward while they pass along the scalp and engage them



selves with the hair. Inasmuch as the teeth of the combs press inwardly upon the head, it is out of the question for the hat to get loose.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a short treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, lack, nervousness, decay or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is need

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Europe, Asia, Africa.

"Where did Asia, Europe and Africa get their names?"—F. D. C., Cabinet, Tenn.

The origin of these three names is not certainly known. There have been many attempts to explain their derivation and etymology, but the following are given as those having the most authority:

Europe is from a Semitic word ereb, meaning first, darkness, then evening or sunset. Its meaning is, "the land of the setting sun." And of course, this name must have been given by some native living in Asia, along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The most plausible mythological story is that Europa was a beautiful maiden, the sister of Cadmus. Zeus, the Greek name for Jupiter, king of the gods, saw her. He assumed the form of a milk-white bull, and grazed in the meadows where Europa and her maidens came. Europa petted the beautiful beast, and finally seated herself on his back. The bull at once dashed off to the sea, and swam to Crete, where he assumed his proper form, and by him Europa had two sons, Minos and Rhadamanthus. The bull is the constellation Taurus in the heavens; Europa is another form of Ishtar, the moon-goddess of the Phoenicians.

Asia is believed to be derived from a Semitic word, acu, to go out of; that is, the rising-point of the sun—the dawnland.

The word Africa comes from a Greek word, afer, plural afri, applied to inhabitants of the country of the Carthaginians, from whom the term was received.

Herodotus, "the father of history," who was born about 484 B. C., in his sketch of Scythia, remarks that the Greeks believed that "Asia was named for the wife of Prometheus; the Lydians contradict this, and affirm that Asia was so-called from Asias, a son of Cotys, and grandson of Manis." As to Europe he says: "It is a matter of uncertainty whence or from whom it derives its name. We can not willingly allow that it took its name from the Syrian woman Europa. We are well assured that Europa was an Asiatic, and that she never saw the region which the Greeks call Europe; she only went from Phoenicia to Crete, and from Crete to Lycia."

No Planet Vulcan.

M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa: There is no planet Vulcan. On March 26, 1859, an object was seen crossing the sun's disk. It was assumed that a new planet, whose orbit was inside that of Mercury, was estimated as 13,000,000 miles distant from the sun, and its period of revolution was figured as 19 days. But it has not only never been seen since, but elaborate astronomical investigation has practically disproved the existence of any planet inside the orbit of Mercury.

We are aware that certain persons, who are either densely ignorant, or are deluded victims of old pagan superstitious, pretend to forecast the weather from supposed "planetary influences," and use Vulcan as one of the planets, as if it really existed. It is hardly necessary to say to any intelligent man that the planets, and the moon, do not and cannot exert the slightest influence on the weather or on vegetation. All the predictions of such people are either deliberate frauds, or the outcome of deep superstition, in either case, they are hurtful. Those who believe them are too ignorant to realize the truth. As Prof. Dolbear says, "the mass of humanity know nothing of scientific fact, and do not want to know anything. They have not the capacity to understand, and hence fall a prey to all kinds of lying prophets and religious adventurers."

Sabbath and Sunday.

N. H. M., Campbellsville, Ky.: That Christ was crucified on Friday, and rose on Sunday morning, has been the uninterrupted belief of the church from the earliest apostolic times. This is seen in Good Friday, in commemoration of His crucifixion, and the celebration of His resurrection the following Sunday, in the festival of Easter. All the gospels clearly show that the resurrection was on Sunday, the first day of the week. Matthew says, chap. 28, verse 1: "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week"—that is, early on Sunday morning. Mark says, chap. 17, verse 1: "And when the Sabbath was past;" and in verse 2 he adds: "And very early in the morning, the first day of the week." Luke says, chap. 24, verse 1: "Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning." John says, chap. 20, verse 1: "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre."

Sunday was called the Lord's Day by the early Christians, even in apostolic times. St. John, in Revelations, 6, 10, calls it "the Lord's Day." Dr. Smith, in his great dictionary of the Bible, says: "The Lord's Day was the weekly festival of our Lord's resurrection, and identical with the first day of the week, or Sunday, in every age of the church." Further on in the same article, speaking of the observance of the day (Sunday) by the early Christians, for brotherly meetings, for preaching (Acts xx. 7), collections for benevolence (I Corinthians, xvi., 1, 1) and so on, says: "The Lord's Day existed during these two centuries as a part and parcel of apostolical, and so of Scriptural, Christianity. It was never defended, for it was never impugned. It was never confounded with the Sabbath, but carefully distinguished from it. Religiously regarded, it was a day of solemn meeting for the holy eucharist, for prayer, for instruction and alms-giving."

Canada's Trade.

"I see it stated that Canada, with only one-fifteenth of the population of the United States, has a trade of more than one-sixth of that of this country. If that is so, why is it?"—J. S., Richardson, Wash.

While in a sense this statement is true, it is very misleading. It is in no way a fact that Canada's total trade is one-sixth that of this country. But the total of Canada's imports and exports is about one-sixth that of the United States. Now, let us see how these are made up. No one can buy himself rich. He must sell to make a profit. Every dollar a man spends is adverse to the accumulation of wealth. In 1900, Canada imported goods to the amount of $180,000,000, and exported but $102,000,000, leaving a margin of profit of but $2,000,000. In the same year, the United States exported $1,500,000,000—and imported but $825,000,00—leaving a margin of profit of 287 times that of Canada. An analysis of the articles exported and imported by the two countries shows this striking difference. While both countries export largely food products Canada exported heavily in raw material from her forests, without benefiting by its manufacture, and imported the manufactures of iron and steel to the amount of $20,000,000. The United States imported about the same amount of iron and steel manufactures, and exported them to the amount of $121,000,000, while Canada exported but little to be classified. This striking difference holds good through nearly the entire list, and shows that it is in the finished product more than raw material that the exports of the United States are classified, while the reverse is true largely of Canada.

There is this further to be said: It is only within the last two or three years that the United States has been an exporting nation of manufactured goods. Up to that time the home market was large enough to absorb practically all her manufactures. The reverse of this is true with Canada. Her home market has always been insignificant, and her commerce has been largely with other countries.

The Russian People.

"Name some characteristics of the Russian people."—R. W. Y., Louisiana, Mo.

Those who know the Russian well say he is the victim of his climate, which reflexes his fibre and clouds his spirit. They say he lacks tenacity and firmness. He is very hasty and variable in his impressions; flexible and variable in his different; as easily enthusiastic as indifferent; fluctuating between opposite conclusions; quick to assimilate foreign ideas and as quick to get rid of them; inclined to dreamy indolence and silent reveries, and given to extremes of exultation and abasement. In fact much resembling the climate to which he has to adopt himself. Your idea that he is lazy, gluttonous and afraid of fresh air will not apply to the Russians in general any more than it would to the same class of Americans. It is evident that your knowledge of Russians is derived from the book of some globe-trotting impressionist.

Castle Cawdor.

"Please give me what information you can concerning Cawdor Castle."—C. I. M., Waupun, Wis.

The charter for Cawdor Castle was issued in 1392 and the building begun in 1400. It is situated in Inverness, Scotland, is owned by the Campbell family and is in an excellent state of preservation. The castle was built by the Calder family, but it was seized in the fifteenth century by the Campbells who compelled the Calders to become laborers on the estate, a position they occupy to this day.

Hats in Parliament.

"Why do members of the English Parliament sit with their hats on?"—L. E. C., Republic, O.

Why do Englishmen do so many apparently absurd things? Generally because their ancestors for some long forgotten reason did it; and this applies to the wearing hats in Parliament. Nobody knows why members do this, but that they do and must is a recognized rule of the house. Not only must they wear their hats while sitting but under no circumstances must they keep them on when they stand up and many a brilliant speech has been ruined by an absorbed orator sitting down on his fine silk hat. As another example of curious English ways we may cite the fact that while there are over 600 members of the House of Commons, for some unaccountable and delightfully English reason seats are provided in the house for less than half the members. As a consequence there is struggle for seats which may only be held by depositing the members' hats in them, and no dummy hat will do, either; it must be the silk "stovepipe," right off the member's head.

Railroad Centers.

"Which are the six largest railroad cities in the United States?"—S. C. M., Portland, Mich.

It depends on how you classify them. Often one great trunk line carries more tonnage in a year than a half dozen smaller lines. Probably the six cities which are entitled to the front rank are Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Pittsburg and New York. But these are not named in the order of relative importance as to tonnage, nor as to number of railway lines.

Peonage.

"Please tell me the meaning of peonage."—E. B. G., Osceola, Va.

Peonage is the state or condition of being a peon. A peon is, in Spanish American countries, one who is bound to work for his creditor until the debt is paid. It is a state of semi-slavery.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

"Why did the United States have to get permission from England to build the Panama canal?"—Y. M. L., West Lafayette, O.

It is not a question of the Panama canal at all, but of one across the isthmus of Nicaragua. The reason is, that by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made in 1850, both Great Britain and the United States pledged themselves that neither should attempt to control a canal across Nicaragua. Of course, England had nothing to say about the actual building of the canal, but about its control.

Bechtler Coins.

I. W., Buckskin, Ind.: In the early part of the nineteenth century, a man named C. Bechtler coined gold $1, $2.50 and $5 pieces at Rutherford, North Carolina. At that time there was no law forbidding private coinage, if the regular United States coins were not imitated. Some are marked "Carolina Dollar," some "Carolina Gold," and some "Georgia Gold." The Bechtler coins were esteemed for their purity.

Not Correct.

"A lady who is an enthusiastic W. C. T. U. woman, says that she has it from good authority that Czolgosz was drunk when he shot McKinley; that he went from a saloon to the Academy of Music, was considerably under the influence of liquor when captured. Also that his father was an habitual drunkard and a saloonkeeper, from all of which she and her society concludes that the whiskey traffic is directly answerable for the death of the President by an assassin."—B. E., Parkersburg, W. Va.

The facts do not bear out the statements. The writer had a long talk with Detective George Foster, who was present at the shooting and who was one of those who took Czolgosz to jail, and later endeavored to question the assassin. He said the fellow was not drunk, had no odor of liquor upon him, and had not the appearance of a drinking man. He stopped, while in Buffalo, at a little boarding house, with a saloon on the ground floor; but any city has scores of these, patronized by Poles and others of foreign descent. Czolgosz's father is a street laborer in Cleveland, and as far as his history is known never kept a saloon. Hence the conclusions of the lady are not based on fact. There true, because not based on fact. There are, unfortunately, some over-zealous temperance people who, apparently start such stories, in the belief that a lie can help their cause. This story is like that, believed by so many, that McKinley was a drunkard, and so on—all of which was false.

Valley Forge.

"Please give an account of Washington's camp at Valley Forge, including location, description of the camp and the cause of this place being chosen."—W. C. A., Annapolis, Md.

The name of Valley Forge should ever be sacred to every patriotic American for undoubtedly it was the cradle of his liberty, as there was answered in the cruel sufferings that winter the question whether the revolution was to last or to fade away in a mere uprising of malcontents. We reap the benefit of the answer given by those grim determined sufferers.

Valley Forge was located in Chester county, Penn., about seven miles from Norristown. The site of Washington's camp lay in a hollow between the Schuylkill river and a range of bordering hills. Washington's army consisted of about 11,000 men. They had no tents, but they were skilled ax men and soon built themselves log huts. There was no lack of firewood and as long as it was possible for the men to remain within doors the men did not suffer from cold. But a soldier's life in the face of an active enemy does not permit him to pass much time within doors and these men were not only shoeless and in rags, but some of them were absolutely naked except for a ragged blanket. The people of the country were hostile to the patriot cause and would not furnish provisions, many of them burning their grain rather than have it go to feed their starving countrymen.

Valley Forge was chosen as the site of a winter camp by Washington himself after a long discussion in a council of war. Philadelphia was in the hands of the British, who had quartered there an army of 30,000 men. Congress had fled from Philadelphia and held its sessions at York, Pa. It was to guard congress and to be within observing distance of the enemy without being within easy striking reach that Washington chose Valley Forge.

Export Prices.

H. F. W., Benezette, Pa.: Some persons worry over the allegation that American goods are cheaper in price in the foreign than in the home markets. The declaration also enters into the present demand for reciprocity, as witness the recent address of the special object of Iowa at the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce. The idea that it is the general rule for American manufacturers to sell more cheaply abroad than at home is undoubtedly prevalent among those who influence Mr. Cummins and other western public men and politicians. While it is admitted that an American manufacturer, under the spur of necessity to clear the home market and keep his workmen employed, may at times market his surplus to foreign buyers at a rate below the home quotation, it is shown in a report of the industrial commission that this is the uniform rule, but that in the case of at least one company "many of the goods are sold at higher prices abroad than at home," while only "some few" of the exported goods are sold at lower prices in the foreign than in the domestic market. The company is merely one of many in the same line seeking trade on both sides of the Atlantic. The principle that governs its business must likewise control the policy of its American competitors. This should be taken account of in future discussion, regardless of the defense that might be set up as to the business necessity of "meeting the market," whether at home or abroad.

Not True.

"Is it true that the congressmen and legislators are as tools in the hands of organized societies, to be used by the latter for the purpose of shaping the government's affairs to satisfy their desires? How many organized societies are there which are kept up by appropriations from the United States and state treasuries from the people's pockets, a levy of taxes collected from the people?"—H. B., Hastings, Minn.

As to the first statement of your question, it is untrue. The members of congress and of state legislatures are, as a rule, honest men, who do the best they can, according to their lights, for the nation and for the state. It is a favorite plan of political tricksters and demagogues to attribute unworthy motives to men in office who are of the opposite political party.

As to the second part of your question, we know of no society of any kind which is kept up by appropriations from the national or from any state treasury.

Annexation of Cuba.

"Why is not Cuba annexed to the United States?"—E. N., Lexington, Neb.

Because, when we declared war against Spain to free Cuba, congress passed a joint resolution declaring it not to be the design of the United States to acquire Cuba, or to exercise dominion over the island; but, after helping her to set up a stable and independent government, to withdraw our forces. This will be done early in the spring. A constitution has been adopted, and an election for president of Cuba and members of her congress, will be held on December 30. Then we will withdraw. If Cuba wants annexation, she must apply for it, as did Texas and Hawaii.

Elephant and Donkey.

"Why was the elephant chosen as an emblem of the republican party, and the donkey that of the Democratic? In what year, and by whom?"—J. E. W., Rutland, Vt.

The Republican elephant was born in 1868, in the fertile brain of Thomas Nast. He made his first appearance in Harper's Weekly. The conception was so apt that it was at once adopted. The origin of the donkey as an emblem of the Democratic party is not so clearly known, but undoubtedly owes its existence to Peter Knott, who, in a speech, likened the democratic party to a mule, in "having no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity."

Edgar Allan Poe.

"Did Edgar Allen Poe have any brothers or sisters, and if so, what became of them?"—J. C. A., Lebanon, Ore.

The parents of Poe had three children, but the fate of the two other than Edgar Allen is unknown. The parents died entirely destitute, and the children were adopted into other families. No mention of the other children is made in any life of Poe we have read.

Our Acquired Territory.

"It is said that the United States has territory that she found, stole, bought and obtained by treaty. Please give examples of territory found and stolen."—R. A. J., Sherwood, Mich.

The only territory a nation can be said to have found would be that first discovered by its people. Of this the United States has but little, as it consists of a few small islands in the Pacific ocean. To steal, means to take property without the sanction of law or observing its forms. This being the case, the United States has not a foot of stolen territory, as this government has always scrupulously observed the forms of law in acquiring territory. In her dealings with the Indians, and perhaps the case of Texas, the United made both the law and the bargain to suit herself.

The National Capital.

"Please give a brief account of the removal of the United States capital to Washington, stating who chose that situation, etc"—J. G. B., Hackney, Pa.

From the beginning of the revolution until the adoption of the constitution the congress of the United States had no fixed place for holding its sessions. In 1783, after a long debate, congress selected a site near the falls of the Delaware, and in 1784 resolved to meet in New York until the new town was completed. The plans for this capital were not carried out, and nothing further was done until after the adoption of the constitution. During he session of the first congress, the matter was received, and after a stormy debate, in which sectional jealousy ran high, an act in the nature of a compromise was passed, June 28, 1790, selecting the present site. By this act congress met at Philadelphia until 1800, when the government removed to its present permanent capital at Washington.

Robert Emmet's Fiance.

"The fiancee of Rebert Emmet, the Irish patriot, was a Miss Curran. Whom did she marry after the execution of Emmet?"—J. M., Springfield, Mo.

We are unable to learn from any source to whom, if to any one, Sarah Curran was married. The love of her was the cause of Emmet's death as he had abundant opportunity to fly from Ireland long after the failure of his attempted revolution. But this he obstinately refused to do until he had taken leave of the object of his affections; and his reckless daring in this mad adventure led to his capture and execution.

Frick's Assailant.

"Please tell me the name of the anarchist that shot W. C. Frick. What was his sentence and in what year did the shooting occur?"—N. A. M., Leslie, Mich.

The great Homestead strike occurred in 1892, and it was during this disturbance that H. C. Frick was shot by one Berkmann or Bergmann. The shooting was not fatal, and Berkmann was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Miscellaneous.

N. W., Julia, W. Va.: Send your full name.

E. D., Three Rivers, Mich.: We have not the names.

W. H. H., Red House, N. Y.: They can tell you all about it at any printing office.

R. C. W., Poage's Mill, Va.: Your question is simply on a matter of opinion, and the Bureau is for facts, not opinions.

D. H., Grove, Mich.: The Pitman, Munson and Graham systems of shorthand are those used by successful reporters.

G. L., Preston, Pa.: We have not the facts in the case we are sorry to say. Why not write to the sheriff at Syracuse?

J. B. Lonsonderry, O.: Don't ask for a "list" of such things. If you will specify exactly what you want, we will try to answer.

I. E. C., Lima, O.: We do not see that you can do anything except wait until the street is paved. You might write to the "Superintendent of Free Delivery, Postoffice department, Washington, D. C.," and state the facts.

A. L. P., Cyclone, Mo.: We do not understand your question. Please make it plainer. If a man should sell a pretended patent, he would be liable to punishment by law, or if he claimed an article as patented when it was not.

L. A. C., Abraham, Va.: A verb is called plural only when its subject is plural. In the subjunctive mood the verb does not change its form to express number; but it is singular or plural, according to the number of its subject.

J. G. M., Odomville, Tenn.: We did not publish your forecast of a great storm to sweep over the United States from November 16th to the 19th, because every scientific man knows that the planets have no influence on the weather. Between the days named there was no storm of any magnitude in any part of the United States.

J. L., Logansport, Ind.: The incident to which you refer was that of a young officer in the navy, some 70 years ago, the son of a United States Senator, who planned a mutiny on board the vessel. He was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and suffered death, which he deserved, by being hanged to the yard-arm.

M. W. A., Hinklesville, W. Va.: In Isaiah, 4th chapter, verse 1, the prophet says: "And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach." In this chapter, Isaiah is prophesying the destruction of the Jewish nation, because of the sins of that people. The idea of the verse is, that so many men should be killed in war that there would not be husbands for all the women; and it was a reproach to a Jewish woman of those days not to be able to find a husband.

NEW PATENTED RIG FOR PLEASURE YACHT

The queer-looking craft illustrated below has been designed by James P. Pool, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the intention of improving the facilities for handling the sails and steering the boat. In place of the single sail projecting from one side of the mast on a long boom the inventor

provides a pair of sails equally balanced on either side of the mast, and capable of adjustment in tacking or sailing with the wind to obtain the maximum speed with minimum strain on the mast. The sails are set in swinging frames secured to horizontal booms on the mast, with the free edge of each sail turned toward the mast and under easy control of the boatman in the stern of the vessel. Instead of easing off or drawing in the long main boom of a single sail in tacking or changing the course, the sailor swirgs the shorter booms of the new craft around on the mast until they reach the same angle that the old sail would have occupied, when the sails are adjusted in parallel planes and each receives an equal amount of wind, and consequently divides the strain and pulls evenly on the mast.

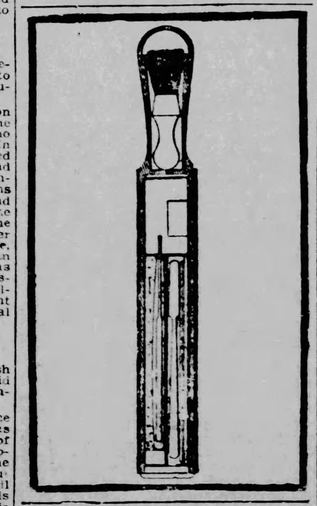
Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

RAZOR STROP NOVELTY.

This is the newest thing in razor strops, and is the invention of an Indiana man, says the New York Herald. It is designed particularly for the use of travelers, being a great economizer of space.

The holow handle contains the shaving brush, while in the body of the strop are



concealed a razor, a comb and a mirror. There is even room for a tiny drawer, which holds a cake of soap. One may find a mug anywhere, so that, provided with this ingenious bit of apparatus, the men who shaves himself is never at a loss for the conveniences, nor obliged to appeal to a barber.

Church Choir Spoiled Her.

"I don't know what's the matter with Susan," said Mrs. Snaggs. "She's so quarrelsome now, whereas she used to be so sweet tempered."

"Well, it's your own fault," retorted Mr. Snaggs. "I didn't want her to join the church choir, but you insisted that she should."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Saturday's Work.

All some men do on Saturday is to get shaved.—Atchison Globe.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."

Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send you the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high and can wear Baby's clothes. Dollie has an Indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood day's have passed. Address

NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 57 M., New Haven, Conn.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MRS. H. F. ROBERTS

Says to All Sick Women: "Give Mrs. Pinkham a Chance, I Know She Can Help You as She Did Me."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: The world praises great reformers; their names and fames are in the ears of everybody, and the public press helps spread the good tidings. Among them all Lydia E. Pinkham's name goes to posterity

MRS. H. F. ROBERTS,
County President of W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.

with a softly breathed blessing from the lips of thousands upon thousands of women who have been restored to their families when life hung by a thread, and by thousands of others whose weary, aching limbs you have quickened and whose pains you have taken away.

"I know whereof I speak, for I have received much valuable benefit myself through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and for years I have known dozens of women who have suffered with displacement, ovarian troubles, ulcerations and inflammation who are strong and well to-day, simply through the use of your Compound."—MRS. H. F. ROBERTS, 1404 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass.

HE RISES TO REMARK,

Does the Western Editor, and His Language Is Plain.

Of the forty million people who live east of the line drawn from north to south through the center of Indiana thirty-nine million of them who live west of that line are a coarse, unlettered, uncombed and unwashed people, who feed on hog, hominy and prairie hay, live in clapboard houses and on dirt floors, sleep on straw beds, eat in the kitchen with their fingers, have cockle burrs in their hair, go to the horse races on Sundays and shoot each other on sight. They believe all this, and much more, because they themselves are untravelled and ignorant; because they are narrow, prejudiced and provincial to the thirty-third degree, and because they have been taught from the beginning that everything coarse, common and vulgar finds willing worshippers in the brutal, uncivilized West.

Eastern newspapers teach and preach it. Eastern magazines, whose pages are usually filled with the insipid drivel of the Q. Milsop Podgeizer, the Jane Spindleshank Soapsuds class of writers, revel in picturing everything from the West as cranky, sensual and unworthy of any sort of notice except beastly caricature, and yet, taking one mile square right under the noses of those skimmilk writers, there is more crime, more drunkenness, more depravity, more of all that is vile and brutal, than can be found in all the vast area lying west of the Indiana line.

The Eastern lobsters who are forever reviling the West and who have no more knowledge of this country than has a Digger Indian of a mahogany seat in the New Jerusalem, are as narrow as a clothesline and as stupid as they are ignorant. There is more patriotism, more love of country and of the flag, more real manhood and womanhood, more love of the beautiful and true in any one Western state than can be found in an entire string of states along the Atlantic coast.

The West apes nothing, parrots nothing and accepts no goggle eyed chimpanzee's declarations as its standard of business or social ethics; nor does it fall on its stomach and sing paeans when its snobocracy passes down the street. The West is a law unto itself, and that its business and social and political ideas are placed upon a more honorable, truthful and manly pedestal than those of any other people goes without saying. The West knows the East from A to izzard—knows all its washed out, half baked ideas of what constitutes polite society, and is charitable enough to forgive it in its honest regard of the brotherhood of man; but it doesn't forget the chattering magpies, who, while hoisting the black flag, drool their senile rot through all the Eastern publications in condemnation of everything and everybody west of the Indiana line.

And we recall that one-half of all this rancid so-called fine writing is done by long haired "literary fellers" whose practical knowledge of the world is as circumscribed as the environment in which they rattle around while stringing words together at so much per string, and by short haired grannies, who, if they could have their way, would not let a man live who ever wore the colors of the Equator, we feel like hoisting the black flag in return and keeping it hoisted until the owners or managers of these Eastern publications banish the entire tribe of Puritanical cants to the Antipodes.—The El Dorado (Kan.) Republican.

ONE WAY OF PACKING TEA

These two gentlemen arrayed in cotton trousers and pigtails are not Chinese acrobats doing peculiar stunts, but simple

workmen in a tea factory, says the New York Herald. It is in this singular manner that tea of the lower grades is packed for shipment—by rolling it, encased in sacks, upon a mat with the feet.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

GENEROUS.

Mr. Newlywed (solicitously)—And how do you get along with the butcher, love?

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, splendidly. He is such a generous man, Mortimer. When I order a four-pound roast he always sends me one weighing six or seven.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SUGGESTION PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Canvasser—Don't let me disturb you, sir——

Busy Merchant—I won't. Williams, show the gentleman out.

UNNECESSARY.

"No, I cannot marry you," said the beautiful maiden.

"Of course not," replied the cheerful youth. "We'll let the minister do that."—Los Angeles Herald.

ONE OBJECTION.

"So you object to piano playing."

"I do," answered the boarder who wears a continuous scowl.

"What is your principal objection to it?"

"The fact that it is not dangerous to the performer, like bicycling or automobiling."—Washington Star.

In Some Cases It's Done.

"There is one great drawback to the matrimonial business," sighed the heiress.

"What is that?"

"Why, you can buy a husband, just as you can buy anything else that you may happen to want; but, unlike the other things, you can't have him sent up on approval."

"Oh, I don't know," was the thoughtful reply. "The divorce business done in some states would seem to indicate that both husbands and wives are occasionally taken just that way."—Chicago Post.

Cool.

Mrs. Klose—Good morning, madam, you'll pardon my calling so early, but I saw your advertisement for a cook.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Surely you are not after the place!

Mrs. Klose—Oh, no! I need a cook myself, and I thought you might send to me all the applicants you reject.—Philadelphia Press.

"And this one?" we said, indicating a patient at the insane asylum.

"Hopeless case," was the reply. "Thinks he has discovered perpetual motion."

"And the next one?"

"Still more hopeless. Claims to have solved the servant-girl question."—Harper's Bazar.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists' or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 251 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I think your Ointment the best ever made for all skin disorders."—L. Gilmore, Binghamton, New York.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 15.—The Passover. Exod. xii:1-17. Hy. Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—The visit of Moses to the obdurate king, studied last week, was the final offer of grace made by Jehovah. The time for persuasion had passed—the time for judgment was at hand (Prov. 1:26). Thereafter the leader of Israel devoted his energies under Divine guidance to make his people ready for the deliverance soon to be granted. Certain preliminaries must be adjusted that the new nation, to be formed out of three millions of slaves, might begin its career aright. This people, separated unto God, must be unlike every other, that in reality they may be, what afterward they were called (Deut. iv:2) a peculiar people. Certain institutions and customs must distinguish and unite them. Two of these will be considered in the lesson to-day, both related to events of the then immediate present.

YEAR (Verses 1 and 2).—The time element is a matter of great importance, so regarded from the beginning of the world's history (Gen. ii:2). In the earliest ages men perceived that the phenomena of nature recurred, so that all things accomplish a period as in a circle. One revolution of the earth around the sun, while not then understood, was called by the Latins annus, and in other eastern nations by equivalent words. All the peoples of antiquity began this solar division of time in the autumn, there being among the Semites a tradition that man was created then. But God instructed Moses to make the exodus from Egypt the beginning of the Hebrew year—the month of Ahib, corresponding to our March, being the first. Thus the deliverance from bondage would become the great event to be kept forever in memory.

LAMB (Verses 3 to 6).—This beginning of the ecclesiastical year was to be celebrated in all after centuries by exercises known as the Passover, as a further national distinction. The chief features of the Passover was a lamb, a male of the first year without blemish. It must be selected as to size with reference to the needs of the household, so that the family idea might be preserved, and if one family were too small, two families might unite in the observance. It was to be taken from the flock on the tenth day of the month and kept up and fed by itself for four days that it might be in excellent condition. In the evening, our afternoon, of the fourteenth day, all the lambs of all the families must be sacrificed. Any person who could not eat the whole lamb might kill the lamb. The whole congregation united at one time, so promoting a community feeling.

BLOOD (Verse 7).—When the lambs were so sacrificed their blood must be secured in a basin, and then by means of a bunch of hyssop (verse 22) sprinkled on the lintel and two posts of the door (Deut. xii:23). That this use of blood of the paschal lamb was an emblem of the sacrifice and atonement made by the blood of Christ is intimated (1 Peter 1:2) in the clearest terms in the New Testament (Heb. ix:13). There is no suggestion here of any such intended representation. It is probable that the people saw in it nothing more than is designated in this lesson (verses 12 and 13), although some scholars think that as sacrificial worship began very early in the history of the race (Gen. iv:4), the peculiar part remained until the morning it should be burned with fire. No stranger might have any part in this feast, (verse 45.) It must be taken with bitter herbs, an emblem of past affliction, and with unleavened bread, leaven being an emblem of corruption or evil, (Matt. xvi:6.) While partaking every man must be girded, his shoes on the feet, his staff in hand, ready to leave in haste or flee to the promised land.

TOKEN—(Verses 12 and 13.) What did all this signify? Why this lamb? Why was the blood sprinkled? Why the feast afterward? The Almighty explained to Moses, who in turn explained to the people. It was a token of something which would occur. (Gen. ix:12-17.) On that very night after the institution of the first passover, the angel of death would smite all the first born of Egypt, of man and of beast, and execute judgment upon the gods of the land. But not a house marked by the blood should be disturbed. The first observance of the ordinance was therefore an act of faith in the promise of God, a method of security against impending judgment. The people employed what had been designated as the condition of their salvation. They had no reason to expect safety in any other way—they did expect it in this way. If they complied with an appointed token they should live—if they neglected that token they would be overwhelmed in the general destruction.

MEMORIAL—(Verses 14, 15, 17.)—But the passover was not for a single night—it was appointed as a perpetual observance to occur at the same time every year throughout subsequent generations. Century after century there should be the unleavened bread, the slain lamb, the sprinkled blood, the paschal feast. But why repeated? If it signified security to those who instituted it what did it signify to posterity? It was intended as a memorial of God's gracious dealing and of the marvelous deliverance of the people from their bondage. The Fourth day of July is the anniversary of American independence intended to keep alive the spirit of '76, when these colonies took up arms against Great Britain. This feast in like manner, the beginning of the Hebrew year, repeated to the Hebrew youth the story of the nation's birth and strengthened loyalty to God.

UNITY—(Verse 16.)—A strong and prosperous nation is the product of many influences. If the people have one blood, one language, and one religion they may be more easily retained under one government. But even then they must have common interests, and in order to do this they must have frequent intercourse. If separated they become distrustful and jealous. As a means of promoting national unity an ordinance afterward delivered required all males to appear before the Lord three times in the year. (Ex. xxii:17.) In connection with the Passover two festivals were required, one at the beginning and one at the end of the feast of unleavened bread. These were not festive occasions, when the people engaged in sports, but they were holy convocations, where with one heart they sought the Lord.

REFLECTIONS—1. As in Israel every year began with a celebration of God's deliverance from Egypt so the Christian should begin every year, every month, every day with a remembrance of Divine mercies. In recalling the past hope and gratitude are awakened. 2. In all religious devotions it is well to unite the whole family, thereby cultivating those nobler affections which must adorn human nature. Domestic piety is the highest type of the spiritual life. 3. No man ought to neglect these common and universal observances by which great events are commemorated and by which one spirit and one purpose find place in the public heart and produce concord. 4. Under the old covenant the land was offered every year but under the new covenant Christ was sacrificed once for all. (Heb. ix:25.) Through His blood all my find deliverance, and by one ordinance that deliverance is celebrated. (Luke xxii:19.)

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The preparation and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

12,000 Blind People at Tea.

Over 12,000 blind people and their guides assembled for tea at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, at the invitation of the National Blind Relief society, the first week in November.

This society, which has now been in existence over ten years, assists all blind persons, irrespective of creed; it helps the blind in their own homes, and grants pensions to deservers otherwise unprovided for.—London Express.

Peculiar Taxation in Holland.

Some of the most peculiar of taxations recorded are to be found in the archives of Holland. In 1791, for instance, there was in existence a tax imposed on all passengers traveling in Holland. In 1874 a duty of 2 shillings was levied on each person who entered a tavern before noon, on those who entered a place of entertainment, on marriages and deaths, and on many other things. If a person was buried out of the district to which he belonged the tax was payable twice over.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Rather Rocky.

"This chicken," remarked the boarding house landlady, "is a genuine Plymouth Rock."

"I knew it was something of that kind," rejoined the sarcastic boarder, "but I supposed it was only ordinary cobblestone."—Chicago News.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism? Do You Have Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

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The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Backache and Urinary Trouble.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade the one we publish to-day for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—When I wrote you last March for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, my wife was a great sufferer from backache, rheumatism and urinary trouble. After trying the sample bottle, she bought a large bottle here at the drug store. That did her so much good she bought more. The effect of Swamp-Root on her cheerful and almost immediate. She has felt no return of the old trouble since.

Oct., 1901. F. THOMAS,
311 Northampton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Fifty-seventh Congress convened for its first or "long" session Monday. The questions pressing upon it for action embrace several of the highest importance to the welfare and prosperity of the nation. The Senate already has before it a number of reciprocity treaties negotiated by Hon. John A. Kasson, who was appointed a special commissioner by President McKinley for this particular duty. Of more immediate importance even than these is the new treaty with Great Britain, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and giving the United States a clear field in the construction of an isthmian canal.

The House of Representatives carries the purse, by reason of the provision of the constitution requiring all bills for raising revenue to originate therein. The question of a reduction of the war revenue tax, and the allied one of the enactment of a general law providing for reciprocity, will be matters of immediate and pressing attention. The ratification by the Senate of the new treaty with England will bring up at once the question of a bill for beginning work on the isthmian canal. The people are at last convinced of the necessity of this great work, both for the sake of our commerce and for the use of our navy. It remains to be seen whether the transcontinental railway interests will be able to longer block the work.

The matters above enumerated would make a session's work, with the necessary annual appropriation bills; but they by no means exhaust the list. The question of the control of trusts by the national government will be brought to the front by the introduction of Mr. Babcock's bill to place on the free list all imported articles of the same kind as those whose manufacture in the United States is controlled by trusts or combinations. As a branch of this, there will probably come up a measure to prevent the practical consolidation of parallel railway lines, such as that recently accomplished in the Northwest. This was done by the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of each road by the same parties—leaving, however, the present organizations intact. Under the lead of Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, a powerful antagonism to this already accomplished scheme has been created in the states through which these lines run, and strong pressure will be brought on Congress for remedial legislation.

The rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, the strengthening of the interstate commerce law, the stamping out of anarchy, reciprocity with the republic of Cuba, and legislation for the Philippines that will allow the granting of franchises, so that American capital may go in and develop the products and trade of the islands, are all important matters, and will come before Congress. Hence the present session will be a long one, and it may be midsummer before an adjournment is taken. The Fifty-seventh Congress has the task of making considerable history, and it is to be hoped that the debates on these great questions will be conducted on a high plans of statesmanship, with a view of doing the best for the country, rather than along the line of narrow partisanship. The people demand statesmanship instead of demagogy.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives on Saturday last developed the old antagonism between the Eastern and Western wings of the party. Mr. McClellan, of New York, introduced a series of resolutions which he wished adopted as expressing the policy of the minority at this session. Then Mr. Ball, of Texas, gave notice that he would offer the Kansas City platform as a substitute. Mr. Fitzgerald, a New York member, protested against the injection of the financial issue, and the following colloquy ensued:

"We can never win," declared Mr. Fitzgerald, "if we do not discard the heresy of free silver."

"We can never win," retorted Mr. Ball, "unless men calling themselves Democrats support the national platforms of the Democratic party."

Other resolutions were offered, including one by Mr. Burleson, of Texas, that the Democratic members should refrain from soliciting patronage at the hands of the administration. To stave off a battle-royal at the time, all the resolutions were referred to a special committee, which will report on January 10. The probability is that the free silver question will remain a bone of contention in the minority ,and that the Democratic members will agree upon nothing except bull-headed opposition to any and all measures offered by the majority.

The gentlemen who are discontented because the President proposes to find men who fit the offices, instead of appointing on purely political grounds, will do well to keep their tempers. The vast majority of the people of this country applaud Mr. Roosevelt's course.

And now it is said that Croker is willing to meet David B. Hill on terms of peace. Mr. Hill seems to be master of the Democratic situation in New York, but that situation is so desperate that he is not to be blamed for keeping quiet.

So the Democrats in Congress will continue to be content with opposing whatever Republicans propose. The Democratic party is content with being the party of negation.

If Detroit is to continue as the hoodoo centre of the country it will be wise to move her across the river into Canada.

Now that Congress is in session anarchists will hunt a place to hide.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's literary style is crystalline in its lucidity, and all aglow with the intense earnestness of the man. His first message to Congress is a most excellent example. The reader is not left in doubt as to his views on any of the topics of which he treats. But if any one expected to find the nation's new chief executive to be rash and headlong in his views and recommendations, he is certainly agreeably disappointed. The message is conservative and careful in tone. He is not radical on any one point, unless it be in his discussion of the anarchist danger. For that he recommends the sending back of those who come from Europe, and that the national courts be given large powers as to dealing with those already in the country when they plot assassination. He would have treaties made among all civilized countries, declaring the crimes of anarchists to be offenses against the law of nations. But in this he goes no farther than the views of all intelligent citizens.

A fine example of his conservatism is that portion of his message in which he discusses the so-called "trust" question. He realizes that the vast and extremely complex industrial development of the closing decades of the nineteenth century have brought before us new problems, which require careful consideration and high statesmanship. To rashly assume that these vast business combinations are inimical to the best interests of the people, and to provide drastic legislation, may inflict deep injury upon the nation. He instances the danger of such a course to our newly-developed export trade; and points out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men necessarily involves danger to the interests of all the people. He deprecates any appeal to hatred or fear, as contrary to that cool and steady judgment with which a new and involved social problem must be considered. He believes that combination and concentration in business should not be prohibited, but supervised and controlled.

In accordance with this view, he believes that there must be publicity of every fact in connection with these organizations. The government should have the right to inspect their workings. This is the first step. When we have full and complete knowledge, then, and only then, can it be determined what remedies are needed in the way of regulation or taxation. If it be deemed by congress that it lacks the constitutional power to enact such legislation, then the President recommends that a constitutional amendment conferring such power should be submitted by congress to the states for their ratification.

Realizing in the fullest the importance of broadening our markets, and confirming our new position in the world's markets, the President earnestly recommends a new cabinet office—the Secretary of Commerce and Industries. From this recommendation he goes on to urge the continued protection of our wage-workers. This he wishes done, not only by the tariff, but by the enforcement of the laws against imported contract labor, and by the immediate re-enactment of the law excluding Chinese laborers. Further than this, he recommends amendments to our present immigration laws with this three-fold object—to exclude absolutely all anarchists and all others who are of a low moral type; to admit only those who have the intelligence to understand our institutions and who will support them; and to exclude those not competent to earn American wages, and who have not enough money to make a decent start in life here under American conditions.

Nor is there any surprise in the President's views on the tariff and reciprocity. He considers protection as now the national policy, made so by the overwhelming assent of the people. He regards it as unwise to disturb the business interests by any general tariff change. But, like President McKinley in his Buffalo speech, he deems it possible and eminently desirable to combine with protection a supplementary system of reciprocity. Protection should be maintained in every case where it is needed, and reciprocity be sought so far as can be done without injuring our home industries. In this the President is in absolute accord with his predecessor.

The preservation of forest areas and the irrigation of arid lands of the West are two subjects which are deemed of the highest importance by Mr. Roosevelt, and he devotes considerable space to the discussion, the argument of which is convincing. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is strongly urged, as well as of the Pacific cable; and the need of a strong navy, not as a menace but as a most powerful factor of continued peace with other nations, is urged with all the energy of deep conviction.

Regarding our islands, the President's words are wise and patriotic. Conditions in Porto Rico he regards as satisfactory. In Hawaii, he believes our policy should be to get rid of large estates tilled by cheap labor, and develop an American community of men who till the farms they own. In the Philippines, our task is to lead these people along the path that leads to self-government. His discussion of their present unfitness is absolutely convincing to any one who is not either a dreamer or a bigoted partisan. For more than a thousand years our own people have been slowly fitting themselves for self-government, while the Filipinos are really behind the point at which our race started. He recommends legislation under which the resources of the islands shall be developed, and every encouragement given to the introduction of capital and of business men of all kinds.

In many respects this message leaves the beaten track generally followed. It is not loaded down with statistics and abstracts of the departmental reports, but Congress is referred to these for detailed information. The document is so well written, and so permeated with the earnestness and vivid personality of the President, that it is extremely readable, despite its length.

At Buffalo, the United States inspector, has condemned 47 dressed hogs affected with a disease resembling smallpox. If it be found that hogs are susceptible to this disease, it will cause many people to taboo the toothsome ham and the festive sausage.

Mr. Croker remarks that the way in which the state of New York "is being run by the Republicans is shameful." That is exactly the view all decent citizens take of the way in which Mr. Croker "ran" New York city.

FRANCHISES IN THE ISLANDS.

The question of franchises in the Philippines is one of the many important topics that will demand Congressional action at the coming session. The development of the islands and of their great natural resources will be very slow unless there can be a guarantee of the permanent nature of public franchises.

The thing which stands in the way is a clause drafted by Senator Hoar, which was added as an amendment to the army appropriation bill last spring. It reads as follows:

Provided further, That no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government or the islands, and indispensable for the interests of the people thereof, and which cannot, without great public mischief, be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government.

It is the last provision which holds back all enterprise. Men with capital will not invest it on an uncertainty such as this. Congress may at any time enact legislation forming a permanent government for the Philippines, and under this provision all franchises would expire one year thereafter. The Philippine commission is very anxious to induce American capital to undertake the development of the islands, but no one will consider any railway or other public enterprise, because of this limitation.

The Hoar amendment stands as a block to progress in the Philippines. It should be repealed.

FOR THE CADETS.

Apropos of the refurnishing of the hall of representatives and the committee rooms at Washington with solid mahogany desks and tables, new and expensive carpets, lounging chairs and luxurious sofas, the Chicago Tribune calls to mind the recent report on the need of new buildings at West Point. It makes the excellent point that the cadets need something better than the present quarters, which resemble nothing so much as an old-fashioned country poorhouse.

The point is well taken. There are no bath rooms in the barracks, and when the cadets need water for ablution or bath, they take pails and go for it. The lighting arrangements are poor, and their quarters are old, and in bad condition. As the Tribune well says, the training of a cadet should be that of a Spartan rather than of a Sybarite; the men who are to command our armies must not be so daintily reared as to be unable to stand the hardships of the bivovac and the battle.

But there is no reason why their rooms should not be comfortable, if plain. They should have good light for studying, lest eyesight shall suffer—for keen eyes are a desideratum to military operations. And they should have modern conveniences for bathing. Cleanliness is a primal requisite to health, as it is to a gentleman—and Uncle Sam's officers are expected to be gentlemen as well as soldiers. Let the members of Congress, while enjoying their luxuries, see to it that the cadets have at least the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

AVERAGE PERSON IS HONEST.

A Chicago newspaper calls attention to the fact that a few days ago a saleswoman in one of the stores of that city found a purse containing $4,500, and at once hunted the owner and returned it. A day or two later a man found a wallet on the street with nearly $1,000 in it, and as there was nothing in the pocketbook by which the owner could be identified, the man walked a mile to the police station and turned it over to the officer in charge. The newspaper, in commenting on these occurrences, preaches a sermon in which it declares that most persons are honest, and that a large per cent of lost valuables are returned to their rightful owners.

Chicago has not a monopoly on honesty. The great majority of persons are absolutely honest. Here in Toledo, as elsewhere, the large per cent of lost articles are recovered by owners through the honesty of finders. In the majority of instances the public does not hear about these cases. It is the dishonest acts which attract attention and are brought to light by courts and press.

FIRST IN IRON.

On November 1 there were 259 blast furnaces in operation in the United States, with a weekly output of 320,824 tons. This is at the rate of 16,650,000 tons per year, which is a larger output than that of Great Britain and Germany combined. It is a great change in seven years; for, in 1896, the pig-iron production of Great Britain exceeded that of the United States.

The amount of transportation which the production of that much pig-iron in one year involves is enormous. It requires three and one-third tons of coke, limestone and iron ore to produce one ton of pig-iron. All this has to be transported to the furnaces. It means the carrying of 53,000,000 tons of raw material, to say nothing of the immense tonnage of finished material which has to be distributed all over the country. Here is one of the reasons why there are not cars enough in the country to handle the freight, and why one railway system—the Pennsylvania—is placing orders for 12,000 new cars.

A GREAT WORK COMPLETED.

The final volume of the largest work ever published by the United States government has just been issued. Its title is: The War of the Rebellion: A compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. The work consists of 128 volumes, with 138,575 pages and over 1,000 maps and sketches. It is simply the reports of various commanders, with all the orders and other documents, printed as they were originally written. Begun during Lincoln's administration, it has been in course of preparation and publication all the intervening time. It is not sold, but many thousand sets have been given away, especially to public libraries and institutions of learning all over the country. It is a work which is not so much history as the raw materials of which history is made. Probably the government will never publish another like it.

The young and rich New York girl who recently married a man and then pulled his ear until, as he testified, it nearly came off, because he desired her to pay his bills, can probably justify herself on the ground that she thought she might be able to make a "purse out of pig's ear."

President Roosevelt not only leads a strenuous life, but he sees to it that politicians who come in contact with him have something to think about.

THE ARMY REPORT.

Secretary Root's annual reports are always admirable, and he treats of the many important topics in which the War department is interested with straightforward vigor, showing his comprehensive mental grasp. His report for 1901 is no exception. The field covered is a large one, but no part has been overlooked, or treated in a perfunctory manner.

The regular army, at the date of the report, consisted of 3,253 officers and 76,084 enlisted men. Though the great majority of them are located in a tropical climate—in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines—it is a pleasure to find that the health of the men has been good. The death rate of the army—which includes casualties by war as well as deaths from disease and other causes—was but 10.14 this year. Considering the situation in the Philippines, this record is extraordinary, and is proof that vigilance, intelligence and energy are exercised in caring for the men, both by the officers and the government.

From June 1, 1900, to the same date this year, the total casualties among our troops in the Philippines were: Killed, 245; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Compare these losses with those of the insurgents for the same time, and they will be seen to be comparatively small; Killed, 3,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095; with a total of 15,693 rifles and nearly 300,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition captured and surrendered. Secretary Root has cordial praise for the splendid work of the army in the islands. He considers the situation there to be very satisfactory, and regards the sporadic disturbances in Southern Luzon, and those in Samar, as of minor importance, and as being stamped out by vigorous military action.

The secretary has not changed his opinion as to the anti-canteen law. He does not hesitate to declare that its effect has been, on the whole, unfortunate; and he speaks with all the facts before him. But he does not recommend its repeal, being willing to give the present plan a thorough and exhaustive test before making any recommendation to Congress. His views on the nationalization of the militia, by using the full power conferred upon Congress by the constitution, are important. We have a national militia law, enacted in 1792; but it is practically obsolete. On this point he says:

The organization and armament of the national guards of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations made by Congress, should be made the same as those provided by Congress for the regular and volunteer forces. The reliance of the country for the large forces necessary in modern warfare must necessarily be chiefly upon volunteers. The method and procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance, so that instead of waiting to devise plans for a volunteer army until the excitement and haste of impending war makes perfection of design difficult and satisfactory execution impossible Congress wil have but to direct the execution of a well-understood plan by officers each one of whom has long been familiar with the part he is to play.

It is of interest to those who have friens among regular officers and soldiers to learn that the term of service in tropical regions will be limited. Mr. Root explains that it is the design of the department "not to subject any of our forces to the effect of a tropical climate for a longer period than three years without an intervening tour of service in a colder climate. With the reorganized army we are getting into a position where this can be accomplished systematically as a matter of routine."

For lack of space, we can not discuss other interesting features of the report, except his remarks on the situation and Cuba, and his recommendation that a reciprocity treaty be negotiated with the new government of that island as soon as it is installed. He declares that "the peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live. The condition of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba is already such that the earliest possible action by Congress upon this subject is desirable." In this recommendation the American people should coincide most cordially.

A WISE DECISION.

The thanks of a grateful public are due a rural Kansas judge. A local policeman arrested a man for kissing his wife while on the street, claiming it was setting a bad example and against the interests of public policy. The judge discharged the man with the statement that a husband who would refuse to kiss his wife whenever and wherever he could did not deserve to be married.

To emphasize his views, he suspended the policeman for thirty days, adding the advice that in the meantime a marriage license made out in the officer's name and that of some woman would be a good thing as a means of changing the policeman's views in regard to the matter of osculation between husband and wife.

Such a dispensation of justice deserves notice, not only as unique, but as calculated to increase the number of matrimonial alliances and to decrease the tendency towards celibacy which, it is claimed, is one of the things threatening the welfare of the body politic. Probably one of the drawbacks with many young men has been the thought that they could not kiss their wives in public without inviting the displeasure of an austere and watchful officer. In any event, it is a comfort to know that hereafter the only person to reckon with will be the wife without afterwards settling with the law.

FREE DELIVERY IS PROFITABLE

According to the postoffice department, the free delivery of rural mail is a good business investment for Uncle Sam. There is no good reason, therefore, why a liberal appropriation should not be allowed by Congress for extending this work. Experience is proving that the free delivery of rural mail means an increased amount of mail handled through the country districts and the receipts of the department are corresponding increased. This branch of the postal service is extremely popular and should be broadened as quickly as possible.

The Chinese merchants of Shanghai have a movement on foot to aid the McKinley monument fund, by way of showing their appreciation of his attitude toward that country. This is a proper recognition of the fact that the President prevented the absorption of Chinese territory by European powers as indemnity for the Boxer outrages.

THE CRYPTOGRAM FOLLY.

There is no cessation of books dealing with the alleged cryptograms in Shakespeare, first propounded by the late Ignatius Donnelly. Such wild speculations seem to persons a charm for a certain order of minds. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in reviewing a book by R. M. Theobald, one of the Bacon-Shakespeare cranks, suggested ironically that the authorized version of the Bible was by the same writer as the Shakespeare plays. A correspondent of the London Daily News, commenting upon this says:

As to parts of that version, the absurdity is by no means obvious. There is a cryptogram in the 46th Psalm which goes a long way to prove the theory. You observe that the key number is 46, and that the sum of 4 and 6 is 10. The word to be sought then is one of 10 letters. Now count from the beginning of the Psalm—the forty-sixth word is "shake"; count from the end—the forty-sixth word is "spear"—Shake-spear."

And so it is—if you omit the concluding word of the Psalm, the word "Selah."

A Georgia man who was the nominee for a county office refused to run after finding a dentist was to be his opponent. He was evidently acquainted with the dentist and knew his strong pull.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Roosevelt and Civil Service.

President Roosevelt's experience as a civil service commissioner has given him an insight into certain conditions affecting administrative work in Washington which he could probably have got in no other way, and it is probable that the value of that experience will be very clearly demonstrated before he has concluded his term as chief magistrate. His order bringing the rural free delivery officials into the classified civil service is a step in the right direction. The order has become effective as far as the clerks, special agents and route inspectors are concerned, though until regulations are formulated for the appointment of rural carriers such employes are not to be regarded as within the classified service. The rural carriers are not to undergo a scholastic examination, but will be appointed from among persons resident in the neighborhood of the routes wholly for fitness, and irrespective of political and personal considerations. At the same time, transfers will not be allowed from the position of rural free delivery carriers to any position in the classified service.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

A Cuban delegation presented to the President last week a petition adopted by the industrial organizations of the island advocating a revision of the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition urged that molasses and raw sugars up to No. 16 Dutch standard be admitted free of duty, and that reductions be made in the rates imposed on tobacco leaf grown in Cuba, on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured there, on alcohol, spirits and rums, by products of sugar cane and on preserves, sweetmeats and sweets manufactured in Cuba with Cuban fruits. It was also asked that no internal revenue taxes or imposts annulling these concessions be established in the United States. As might be expected, the President gave no assurances to the delegation as to his attitude. The whole matter will doubtless be recommended to the attention of Congress, where the feeling in favor of reciprocity with Cuba cannot be said to have been growing of late.

Independence First.

The desire of the Cubans, as reported by Governor General Wood, for a republic, even if it should last only a week, is natural. After being in bondage to Spain for centuries and having acquired their freedom, with the assistance of a neighboring and friendly nation, it would gratify a large proportion of the inhabitants of the island to see the lone-star flag of Cuba Libre float over the towns and fortifications so lately rescued from the Castilian power. But it is as true now as it ever was that the natural trend of events is toward annexation and that the best interests of the island demand ultimate union with the United States.

Suffrage in Georgia.

The legislature of Georgia has voted down a proposed amendment to the suffrage clause of the constotution. This proposed amendment contained an educational qualification and the well-known grandfather clause just adopted in Alabama. Georgia has got along well with the simplest requirements of manhood suffrage. A voter who doesn't pay his taxes is not permitted to vote. This exclusion is only of a temporary nature, like a removal from one county to another at a time when residence for voting cannot be gained. There is no negro suffrage question in Georgia, and that progressive state wisely refuses to raise such a question.

Plague in Honolulu.

Black plague is again raging in Honolulu. Twenty-three cases are now being treated in the detention camp. Two Japanese afflicted with the disease died recently. The scourge is said to be beyond the control of the health authorities and the city is threatened with an epidemic like that of 1838, when 112 people died. Quarantining the island of Hawaii is being considered.

German Tariff Bill.

Discussion of the new tariff bill has been begun in the German Reichstag. In a special preamble the necessity is set forth of making arrangements independent of the existing veterinary and police prohibitions and restrictions concerning the importation of cattle. The need of this action is explained on the ground that the government has to reckon with the possibility of the abolition of the police and veterinary prohibitions and restrictions. It is insisted that in the interest of home production suitable duties must be provided on cattle and meat even if the effect of these duties is not felt economically until later. In reference to the duties on iron, it is declared that, while the iron industry of Germany has indeed reached a high degree of technical perfection, this does not suffice to counterbalance the economic advantages of foreign countries, and that in remodeling the tariff the high value of cast steel will shortly have to be taken more into account than formerly.

Venezuela and Colombia.

While Colombia's termination of diplomatic relations with Venezuela does not necessarily mean war, it does mean a serious tension between the two countries that may end in war at any moment. If, as is believed in Washington, Castro, the Venezuelan dictator, has been fomenting discord in Colombia and sending filibustering expeditions there to aid the liberal insurgents, we have an adequate explanation of her course. She would be either less or more than human if she continued friendly with a government that committed an aggression so unmistakable and so indefensible. What Castro hopes to gain by the overthrow of the conservative government of Colombia is not altogether clear. One explanation given is that the overthrow of the conservatives, he can effect a union of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador and Costa Rica under one government. But as this experiment has been tried before and failed, owing to the strong national feeling of the inhabitants of each of these states, its repetition is not likely to be attended with any greater success.

Lopez and His Manager.

Sixto Lopez, organizer of rebellion in the Philippines, his secretary, Thomas W. Patterson, a citizen of Great Britain, and the manager of the combination, Fiske Warren, of Boston, have found difficulty in entering Manila. It was required under the rules made by the proper authorities that Mr. Fiske Warren take the oath of allegiance to the United States before landing. Mr. Warren had with him the British subject, Patterson, who was also required to take the oath, or leave the harbor of Manila. Patterson claimed his British citizenship, but as that did not entitle him to land the claim availed him nothing, and he was obliged to go away. He will doubtless be sent back to Hong Kong to sojourn with his master and the junta engaged in making war on our soldiers in the Philippines. If Fiske Warren has landed and taken the oath he is put upon his honor, if he has any, to abstain from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. He will be under surveillance as a suspicious person, and he ought to be watched. To be the manager of Sixto Lopez is to be an enemy of the United States. Mr. Warren and his friends in Massachusetts may well understand that military rule still exists in the Philippines and that they can not start revolutions there with impunity. The fact that they are anxious for the opportunity should prompt congress to permit existing military conditions to continue until the islands are completely pacified.

THE WAR IN COLOMBIA; WHAT IT IS ABOUT

The Columbian insurrection, or revolution, has been going on for about two years; but such affairs are so common in the South American republics that the outside world gave it little attention until sympathizers with the insurgents in Venezuela crossed the border to give them aid, and there were signs of a similar movement in Ecuador. Then the interest of the United States was accented when the insurgents, or Liberals, made a move on the isthmus of Panama, and compelled this government to take steps to perform its treaty obligation to maintain uninterrupted transit over the Panama railway.

This insurrection is not, however, like so many South American revolutions, a mere attempt of the "outs" to capture the offices by force, after being turned down at the polls. It is an effort of the progressive elements of the Colombian population to overthrow the dominant party and substitute a broader and more enlightened policy in the conduct of the nation's affairs.

The two political parties there are the Liberals, who are the insurgents, and the Conservatives, or Clericals, who are in power. The latter party is under the control of the clergy; hence the second name by which they are known. The people there are all Roman Catholics, be it remembered, and that church is supported by the state. The quarrel is therefore not between different churches or forms of religion, but as to what extent the Roman Catholic church, through its prelates and clergy, shall direct secular affairs. The Liberals desire to have the government conducted without priestly domination; the Conservatives, or Clericals, that the church shall direct governmental policies and control legislation.

For years there has been in Columbia a political warfare between these two elements, every now and then breaking out into hostilities. For some time the Liberals held the upper hand. Several years ago, the Clericals obtained control of the government, which they have since maintained. The reactionary policy thus adopted has been injurious to the best interests of the country, and about two years ago the discontent and antagonism broke out in an insurrection under Liberal auspices, which was and is led by Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

The war has gone on in a desultory way, much similar to the Cuban insurrection. The Liberals are said to have about 6,000 men in the field, but they are detached parties, in widely-separated localities. The government forces number about 15,000. The latest move of the Liberal forces was the attempt to get control of the Isthmus of Panama, through the capture of the town of Colon, on the Caribbean side, and of the city of Panama, on the Pacific side. It must be remembered that the Isthmus of Panama is a part of the republic of Colombia.

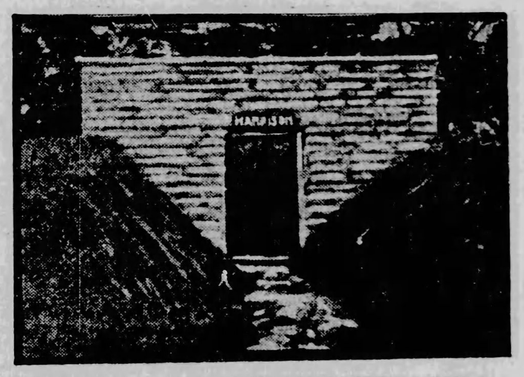
Colon was captured not long ago, and made the base for an expedition to capture Panama. The Colombian government notified the United States that it could no longer guarantee safe and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus via the Panama railway. It then, under the treaty, became our duty to maintain that guarantee. A force of marines was landed from our vessels at Colon, another at Panama, and a third was stationed about midway of the isthmus, along the railway line. The American intervention goes no further than the protection of the railway track, bridges, rolling stock, stations, and other property appertaining thereto.

A Colombian government gunboat appeared in the harbor of Colon, prepared to bombard the town. Such a proceeding would have meant the destruction of the great railway station, the most prominent structure, and therefore Capt. Perry, of the United States battleship Iowa, brought such pressure to bear that the Colombian commander relinquished his design. The Liberal forces advancing to attack Panama were confronted by the Colombian government forces, and defeated in two engagements. The victors then surrounded Colon on the land side.

With the hostile gunboat in the harbor and the enemy surrounding the town, the Liberals had no resource but to surrender. Captain Perry here again intervened in the interests of mercy. He arranged for a surrender of the town and of the revolutionists, under a guarantee of life and liberty to the latter by the Colombian government. Had he not done this, the government forces would have treated the captives in the good old Spanish way. They would have been lined up, and shot to death. Capt. Perry has not favored either belligerent, nor interfered with their fighting, except where the latter would have injured railway property, or otherwise interrupted the traffic across the isthmus. The surrender of Colon does not end the attempt at revolution, though it can not be denied that it is a serious blow to the Liberal cause.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A Nation's Neglect.



GENERAL HARRINSON'S TOMB AT NORTH BEND.

Cincinnati has perpetuated the memory of one of Ohio's bravest soldiers and most distinguished statesmen with a handsome monument—the artistic equestrian statue of General William Henry Harrison, that commands the Vine street entrance to Garfield Place, At North Bend, Ohio—the place where the dead statesman lived at the time he was elected President—his ashes lie in a tomb which is in a state of neglect. That fact speaks but illy of the respect which the nation shows for the memory of those who helped to make it great.

The insignificant tomb stands on a little knoll and overlooks the broad, tawny Ohio river, which there makes a wide sweep to the southward. An ideal location for the home of one who loved the spot, even as dearly as he loved his country.

A dreary looking tomb it is at its best. No one could have planned an abode more architecturally severe. The cold, gray granite, dark and damp, peers from the ground like the rude foundation for some house which was never built. Over the iron door of the vault—which is reached through a path by a small cut in the hillside—stands the legend, "Harrison." The door itself seems imbedded in the stone wall, unpainted and rusty, and marked and marred with the scratchings of vandals. Names are scrawled across it—names of those who are unknown, and whom no one needs know. A rusty iron lock, which might be smashed with one blow, is all that keeps the door fastened and prevents the vandals from further desecrating the abode of Harrison.

The path leading to the door is littered with rubbish and underbrush. Hosts of weeds mar the beauty of the green turf from which they spring. No one cares, or seems to care, how the spot looks. Forgotten—almost—the tomb stands as a monument, not to the soldier-statesman's worth, but of the seeming ingratitude of republics.

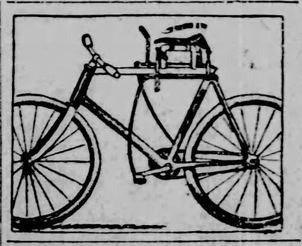
Last Tuesday, Hon. Jacob H. Bromwell visited the spot, and there paid an elegant tribute to the ex-President's worth. Struck by the desolation of the scene, he afterward said:

"When I visited the tomb of General William Henry Harrison I was filled with feelings of sadness and regret to think that the grave of the man who did so much for the civilization of the Northwest Territory should be in an open field, neglected of human hands and without a befitting stone to mark the location of the honored ashes.

"The railing that once inclosed the general's long home has fallen away, and the silent habitation is certainly a dreary abode, but an insignificant construction of masonry and one broad slab are all that punctuate the desolate waste. It seems to be that the grave of General William Henry Harrison should be marked by a shaft of marble that could be seen for twenty miles up and down the river, and when Congress convenes I shall introduce a bill providing an appropriation for such a monument."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DRIVING A WHEEL BY THE RIDER'S WEIGHT

The object of the bicycle attachment here shown, as stated by Frank Anson Kelley, of Susanville, Cal., is "to so construct and arrange the seat and the connecting operating mechanism that the weight of the rider will propel entirely or materially assist in running the machine, and also to use the greater and easier leg driving power of the rider at the thighs or upper parts of the legs, thereby making it much easier to run and faster in



speed." Whether this device will prove practical and popular remains to be seen, but the fact remains that greater power can be obtained from the upper part of the leg than with the feet, and it is this force that the inventor seeks to utilize. Pivoted on either side of the seat post is a short lever, connecting at its forward end with a driving rod attached to the crank at the pedal shaft. Adjustably secured to the pivoted lever is a vertical bar, having a horizontal pin at the top, the latter being covered by a rubber roller. It is this roller which rests against the under side of the leg, and, by adjusting the height of the leg support to correspond with the throw of the cranks and the position of the legs, considerable extra force is added to the downward stroke of the pedal. By varying the position of the roller supports, the rollers can be made to travel through a very small or large arc, with a corresponding decrease or increase of leverage.

Current Events.

Carl H. Hoffman, a stenographer in the office of the Isthmian commission, arrested for offering to sell its report to the French ambassador.

Combine of western manufacturers of wire fence plants being formed at Omaha.

Steel trust returned $25,000,000 to the members of the syndicate that financed the deal.

North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington invited to join fight against railroad combine.

Purdue college given $2,000 by Mrs. Eliza Fowler, of Lafayette, Ind.

Husband of Carrie Nation granted a divorce.

Mrs. Dr. Herman Schroeder, a princess of royal blood, who left the German court for the man she loved, dies in Bloomington.

Postmaster general declared the nuisance of second-class mail privileges was the cause of postal deficit this year.

Transport Wright, formerly a hospital boat, struck a reef in Lamon Bay, Island of Samar, and sank in shallow water.

Pittsburg, Pa., faces an era of prosperity never before experienced in its history.

George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the famous car builder, dies of pneumonia at his country home near San Mateo, Cal.

Clem Studebaker, head of the great wagon-making company, dies at South Bend, Ind.

Davis H. White, former governor of Colorado, known as "Bloody Bridles," is dead.

Wu Ting Fang scored American papers for their stand on the Chinese exclusion law.

President Roosevelt signed order placing rural free delivery system under civil service.

President decided in favor of Secretary Hitchcock in fight over Missouri patronage.

Sugar and tobacco interests began fight to prevent any concessions in tariff duties to Cubans. Congress, however, likely to arrange a reciprocity treaty favorable to the islanders.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen to Payne Whitney, son of W. C. Whitney. Wedding to be in February.

Stuart R. Young, until recently treasurer of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide by shooting on the announcement that he was $50,000 short in his accounts.

Police Captain T. J. Diamond, of New York, convicted of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses and fined $1,000 by an Albany court.

Court at Grand Haven, Mich., condemned $10,000 worth of nets seized by Game Warden Brewster and ordered them sold.

Power for St. Louis exposition to be generated by use of Texas oil as fuel.

Estate of George Bancroft, the historian, worth about $60,000 which has been tied up for ten years, will soon be distributed among the heirs.

British American commercial agent warned tradesmen of his country they must adopt American methods if they want American trade.

Army officers incensed at barbaric methods of warfare adopted by Filipino insurgents.

British Secretary of Legation at Brussels, Mr. Ralkes, promoted to secretary of American legation.

General board of the navy made secret report on reorganization of the naval personnel.

Automatic telephone exchange invented and successfully operated by a Baltimore inventor.

Helen Gould annoyed by a crank, who sends flowers and gifts to her house.

Right of consumptive immigrants to enter the United States denied by the court, which ruled they may be excluded.

Deputy Collector of Customs of Detroit who examined baggage of immigrants who were in the Wabash wreck declared there were at least seventy-five killed at Seneca.

Farmers of Solomon county, Kas., made arrangement to ship their surplus wheat direct to German consumers.

Canvass of members of congress indicated that despite the fact that the President and secretary of war both recommended it there will be no legislation the coming session reducing duties on imports from Cuba. Islanders may be forced to seek annexation.

Three American lieutenants are wounded by plunging onto bamboo spikes in a Filipino pitfall.

Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines, undergoes successful operation at Manila and will return to Washington to recuperate.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says congress cannot afford to hamper or cripple the beet sugar industry, which is destined to prove very beneficial to labor.

Private banker of Montague, Mich., mysteriously disappears, leaving surplus for creditors and asking to be allowed to go in peace, as he finds the burden of handling community's money is too great.

Business that was booming at a terrific pace in Germany a year and a half ago is now lifeless. Speculators sunk all their capital in electrical shares and neglected all other lines of trade.

Letter from the place of her captivity says not only that Miss Stone is alive, but also that her bandit captors will not kill her.

In order to meet the requirements of its charter, the Charleston Exposition opened on Sunday. Formal opening took place Monday, when Senator Depew made an address and President Roosevelt touched a button in Washington and started the machinery.

Federation of British and American trades unionists is urged by Francis Chandler, British delegate to American Federation of Labor convention. Plan finds favor with Chicago labor leaders.

Former Canadians in America have renewed their efforts to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick from her English prison.

With the exception of coal, the shipments of which will be long delayed for the scarcity of stock in Lake Michigan ports, the general lake carrying trade of the season is about closed.

Syndicate of Chicago men bought six gold mines at Idaho Springs, Colo., for $250,000.

FOREIGN.

Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania agree to seek divorce.

Purchaser of historic Battle Abbey proves to be Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, whose ancestors owned it.

Socialists force adjournment of Belgian deputies because the government refuses to consider universal suffrage resolution.

British employers are puzzled on how to deal with aged employes, believing the commercial success of the United States is due to the trust placed in young men.

Laying of the corner stone of the first American church erected upon German soil is the feature of the Thanksgivins day celebration in Berlin.

Women workers in the cotton textile works are the latest English converts to the suffrage movement.

Delegates from the Amsterdam dock workers are coming to the United States to urge support in their movement to boycott English vessels.

Official statement on the Kaiser's efforts to stop dueling in the army is made in the reichstag by the minister of war.

Bulgaria again denies any responsibility in the Stone case.

Mummy of Amenophis, an Egyptian king, stolen from royal tombs at Luxor.

Laurie Marks, an American bookmaker, who was suspected of complicity in the robbery of the Bank of Liverpool, committed suicide by jumping from a channel steamer.

Policy of United States towards Central and South American republics outlined by John Barrett, at a pan-American banquet.

Lord Brassey, in an address, urged government aid in building fast merchant vessels that could be used as cru

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Main Points of Mr. Roosevelt's Recommendations to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed officeseeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that, in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here, they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President, or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

As to Trusts.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregation of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evil which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-conditioned legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible of the undersirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

Recommends Publicity.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation or the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safe-guarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the then comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

I Coughed

It's the experience of every one. Sooner or later we all take cold. Colds naturally tend downward, that's the trouble. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops this downward tendency and quickly cures these early colds. Ask your doctor. If he says this isn't so, don't believe us.

"I know from personal experience that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quickly breaks up a heavy cold on the lungs."
D. C. Snedeker, Pine Hill, N. Y.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

New Cabinet Officer.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

Protecting American Wage-Earners.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislation and administration should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Stricter Immigration Laws.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment of our present tariff system.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

American Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Government Revenues.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to Congress the secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make up doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

Regulation of Railroads.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper: that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that grows preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drouth they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservatism.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headquarters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The Nation's Duty.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of security. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recog-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

FUR COLLARETTE FREE

DON'T PAY OUT YOUR GOOD MONEY for a beautiful Fur Collarette, when we are giving them away free in connection with our business offers. This is not a "blind" proposition, we want to advertise our jewelry business and our method of doing business, and to do so quickly we will give away absolutely FREE, a handsome, full sized Fur Collarette, made of fine, selected, Black Canadian Coney, full 7 inches wide, with Embroidered ends and other neat trimmings, beautifully finished throughout. Every one is guaranteed to be exactly as represented in every particular. We ask no money in advance, no deposit, no C. O. D. scheme, no

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

JOY-LAND.

(After Eugene Field's "Toy-Land.")

How do you get to Joy-land?
Happiness dwells in the fair-land;
Look for the best,
Shut out the rest,
It's not a long journey to Joy-land.

And Oh! life's sweet in Joy-land!
There's naught but good in the pure-land.
The children are there,
And never a care
Lurks in the beautiful Joy-land.

'Tis bright and gay in Joy-land;
The flowers ever bloom in the sun-land.
There are smiles and no tears,
There are hopes and no fears,
In the calm haven of Joy-land.

Everyone's glad in Joy-land,
To sorrow and sighs 'tis a strange-land.
And golden gleams
Fill radiant dreams
That come to the people in Joy-land.

Where is this wonderful Joy-land?
The soothing, longed-for peace-land?
It lies in your heart;
Just do your part—
You'll cross the borders of Joy-land.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

An Endeavor To Answer Two Questions.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

What is "divine thought?"

What is "right thinking?"

These two questions came to me in a letter a few days ago. They refer to certain statements about right living made in this column a short time previously, and the wonderful possibilities awaiting every human being, if day by day the life is lived in accordance with an ideal in harmony with the "divine thought."

Surely it is not hard to understand what that must be. Everywhere, in all the great religions the world over, the creative thought, that which has brought into outward manifestation all the beauty and glory of the day, all of the majesty of the night, the changing splendor of the seasons, all of the peace and joy and happiness possible to humanity, has been held to be what we call "divine." Peace that passeth understanding, love that is infinite, harmony that is universal and unbroken—these are the characteristics, if so they may be termed in this connection, of the One Great Cause, the universal Father, the I Am. And when divine thought is spoken of how can any other meaning be intended than that it is thought perfect in the attributes to which itself has given birth. Accepting this signification, an ideal in harmony with it, must be one leading the individual upon the path to universal love and universal peace.

Nor is such a guerdon impossible of attainment. Necessarily slow must progress be, through the inharmonious conditions that now obtain, but we know there are those who have had glimpses of the glory beyond; who have experienced, brief though they may be, seasons of the peace and the joy that belong to the ideal life—a life fashioned, rough though the likeness is, after that of the Master. And this was what I meant when I spoke of an ideal in accordance with the "divine thought."

What is it to "think right?"

Let me give you a paragraph from a paper by Rev. R. Heber Newton regarding this matter. "Hold before your minds habitually the thoughts of whatsoever things are true and just and pure and lovely and of good report. Allow no other presences in your soul. Retire into the inner place of your being daily, and call up these divine presences of beautiful goodness. * * * As these heavenly presences linger in the inner place of the soul their shadows will fall upon the being; the lines of their forms will trace themselves upon your mental tissue and work themselves out into the habits of your life. * * * Every thought of goodness brought into the mind turns out upon the life in an energy of goodness. Every heavenly ideal visioned within frees a force to fashion without its counterpart in the habits of the soul."

We do not sufficiently realize this truth, that "as a man thinketh, so is he." They are not idle words; it is not a meaningless expression. We cannot open the door to thoughts of hatred or revenge without their entering and becoming a part of the warp and woof of our character. When this is done, it is very easy to believe things "of evil report." We all know how even a trifling wrong or injustice dwelt upon persistently grows and grows until it darkens the whole perspective of life.

The right thought then is the one most in accord with love and joy and peace. Permeate the being with it and burdens will grow lighter, struggles less severe, and success along chosen paths most assured. This is in harmony with the teachings of the Man of Galilee, which have been so long repeated, parrot-like, with no idea of making them practical. The same thing is to be found in all of the ancient Scriptures. "All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded upon our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speak or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of the ox that draws the carriage." So writes the Buddhist Master. "Good Thought, Good Word, Good Deed" passes like a refrain all through the Zend Avesta.

What is misnamed the New Thought is bringing a better realization of this wonderful power in right thinking. That many of us fail to grasp it individually, even after awakening to the truth, is that our efforts are spasmodic. Great works are not accomplished that way. We may think right to-day, but because no result is perceptible, the intensity of our purpose is weakened, and to-morrow we forget. We grow so impatient, losing sight of the fact that "time is a great element in all fruition." It has taken ages to bring the earth and humanity to their present condition. We need not, therefore, think it strange, if we cannot turn the current of our lives on the instant into new channels. And yet it can be done by continuous right thinking, and in a perceivable measure of time.

This recent conception of the power of thought ought not to be passed by. We can see its workings in the commonest affairs of life. Some need arises; the thought is turned in that direction, and by and by, there is an invention which covers the need. Quick modes of communication became essential. Men thought upon the problem and then came as fruit the steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph. It was not chance that gave them birth, but it was concentrated thought which shaped them in the mind of man to be made manifest upon the material plane.

To repeat then: It is continuous right thinking, directed towards an ideal, in harmony with divine thought, that will fashion our lives to that which is high and permanent; that will fill them with love and joy and a peace that endureth always.

THE COZY CORNER

Helps for Busy Housewives.

In the busy life of the woman of to-day, time seems to be too precious to devote to such work as cleaning silver by the piece. Knowledge is made to take the place of labor in the intelligent household.

Instead of scouring, and rubbing, and polishing each piece, the whole service may be cleaned in a few minutes as effectively as if an hour, or two hours, had been devoted to it.

After each meal the silver should be put in a clean cedar tub—kept especially for that purpose—and covered with hot water to which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been added; leave it there a second or two, then take it out, lay it on a soft, linen cloth and dry each piece quickly with a clean chamois skin.

Silver should never be rubbed with flannel or cotton cloth, and if rottenstone is used it will become tarnished when exposed to the light and air; therefore to keep it bright, and in good condition, each piece should be carefully wrapped in white tissue paper when not in use. Even plated ware will assume a new dignity when treated in this manner and will always look bright and clean.

We can all remember the tedious, old-time way of cleaning silver that our dear grandmothers used, and I think this little item of saving time and labor will be a help to young housekeepers. S. R.

Is Disappointed in "Kim."

I wonder if others who have read the story of "Kim," by Kipling, were as disappointed as I was? The publishers announced it as the great story of life and manners in India, that we have long been told Mr. Kipling was going to write. A story that was to be thrilling, absorbing and extraordinary, full of the fascination and mystery of that wonderful country and its teeming millions, such a story, in short, as only Mr. Kipling can write.

But surely it is a far cry from "Kim" to a great story. It is without beginning or end, has no plot, does not even have a plan which it follows. It drags along and finally resolves itself into the adventures of the waif "Kim," and the Lama, during their journey in search of a river of healing.

All sorts and conditions of people are met with, chiefly natives, whose adventures are of little or no interest. Only two women are mentioned, and they are of the degraded class Kipling always writes about.

While the characters are mostly new and strange, and are vividly drawn, they are very ordinary and commonplace, and none of them worth writing about. They make up a sort of panorama of shifting scenes that, as far as I could discover, have no connection with each other or anything else.

Perhaps there is to be a sequel which will explain and make clear much that is now obscure, but "Kim" alone, is as dull and uninteresting a story as was ever written.

Mr. Kipling is not—to me—a pleasing writer, though some of his stories would be entertaining if they were not so coarse and brutal. They are devoid of a single sentiment that is pure or inspiring. They reek with "battle, murder and sudden death." The characters wallow in the mire and glory in so doing, and never, by any chance, do they appear clothed with decency and honor.

He writes of no deeds of heroism, no self abnegation, nothing that makes one better or wiser for the reading.

If his pictures are accurately drawn, and his characters the only ones to be found in India, then a great story of East Indian life can never be written, for the elements of one do not exist among the people of that country.—Laura Golden.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. Mary B.:—Your inquiry came too late to be answered in time for Thanksgiving, but the recipe will be found in the Cook's department, and can be used equally as well for your Christmas dinner.

Jane—Truffles are a species of mushrooms found buried under the ground in some localities. The English and French varieties are greatly esteemed as articles of food and are used in making dressing and sauce, for turkeys or chickens.

Mrs. D. J. R.—sends the following recipe for making a paste that will be strong enough to fasten cords to passe-partout pictures:

Take a teaspoonful of dry flour and half a teaspoonful of powdered alum; mix smoothly with half a teaspoonful of cold water, set on the back of the stove and pour into it a tablespoonful or two, of boiling water, stir briskly and let it cook for five minutes. Pour into a wide-mouthed bottle and use a brush to take it out and apply it with. If a few drops of essence of wintergreen be added this paste will keep indefinitely without moulding.

It is strong enough to fasten cords to the back of the picture.

Miss J. A. S., Ohio, asks for directions for canning fruit and vegetables in glass so they will keep without spoiling. Her question was received too late for use this year, but answers sent will be preserved by her for next season.

Entertainments for Pleasure and Profit.

Another quiet form of entertainment is something like the one given last week, and is called:

Literary Conundrums.

The players being furnished with pencils and cards, write on the reverse side the answers to the following questions:

1. What a rough man said to his son when he wanted him to eat properly. 2. A lion's house in the desert. 3. Pilgrims and courtiers have bent low to kiss him. 4. Hides the nakedness of men. 5. The joy and refuge of civilized men. 6. Once famous for its linen. 7. A head dress. 8. "A name that means such fiery things, 'tis hard to tell their pains and stings." 9. A monastery's pride. 10. Similar to a heap of oysters. 11. A localized pain. 12. The value of a word. 13. One taller than his fellows. 14. A lady's garment.

The answers to the above questions are as follows:

Chaucer. Dryden. Pope. Taylor. Holmes. Holland. Hood. Burns. Abbott. Shelley. Alkenside and Wordsworth.

The answers given to the questions last week are:

Sand, Shelley, Swift, Bright, Pope, Sterne, Locke, Hook, Cooper, Taylor, Crabbe, Bunyan, Longfellow and Saxe.

These questions may be varied to suit the occasion, and wherever local hits can be made they will add much to the pleasure of the occasion, provided nothing unpleasant is allowed.

In a home where the family consists of a mother and her four boys, ranging in age from 7 to 13 years, there is hung on the wall of the dining room a large map of the state in which they are living. At meal times the boys are encouraged to tell something of interest about the counties and cities on the map, and so have become perfectly familiar with every portion of their state.

They know for what each county, city or town is noted, what crops are best grown in every locality, who are the prominent persons, and for what reason and in what way they are prominent.

This study is really a game to the family, and each one is encouraged to make it interesting. For instance: At dinner the other day one of the boys said: "Tell me which county it is which, if you were to eat the 'third' of the 'first' it would make you the 'second.'" After some thinking it was decided that the name of the county was "Hamilton," for if one was to eat the "third" syllable, "ton," of the "first," "ham," he would surely be "ill," the second.

Very simple, did you say? That is true, but if parents would use such methods to familiarize their children with their own country, there would be less of the deplorable ignorance that is often exhibited even by grown persons, and the children would find greater pleasure in their homes.

That mother is a wise woman, in knowing how to combine pleasure with knowledge, and is already reaping the reward for the pains she is taking with her boys, in the satisfaction she has in their company.

CHRISTMAS COOKING.

In place of the customary chicken pie, a nice substitute is—

Chicken Patties.

To make them, heat two cupfuls of milk and into it stir two tablespoonfuls of flour and butter which have been rubbed together until smooth. Add the hot milk a little at a time and let it cook until perfectly smooth and creamy; then add two cupfuls of cooked chicken cut in cubes and season to taste with salt. Line patty-pans with puff paste, fill with the chicken mixture, cover with the paste and bake in a quick oven. If half chicken and half canned mushrooms are used it makes a delightful compound.

For oyster patties, proceed in the same way using chopped oysters in place of the chicken.

Nut Salad.

Crack one pound of English walnuts carefully, so as to preserve the meats in halves. Pour over them boiling water, let them stand five minutes, then remove the brown skins, wipe dry and let them chill. Cut enough white celery into bits to make one cupful, add the same amount of the nutmeats and mix lightly together. Select apples of the same size—one for each guest—and after cutting a slice from the top of each, remove the pulp until only a thin cup remains. Mix the pulp with the celery and nuts, fill the apple cups with the mixture and serve with a cream mayonnaise.

Almond Kisses.

Whip the whites of four eggs until very dry and stiff, stir into them half a pound of pulverized sugar and one cupful of blanched and powdered almonds. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered paper and place in cool oven until they are of a delicate brown color.

Carrot Pudding.

(From Good Housekeeping).

Cream one tablespoonful of butter with one cupful of dark, brown sugar, then add one egg beaten very light, one-half cupful of milk, one cupful of grated carrot, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and soda, one-half of a grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one cupful grated bread-crumbs, one cupful flour, one-half cupful each of raisins and currants and two tablespoonfuls of shredded citron. Dredge the raisins and currants with flour and add gradually to the other ingredients; stir the whole until thoroughly mixed, pour into a buttered mold and steam for three hours. This tastes as well as the ordinary plum pudding and is much more digestible.

It is true that many try without succeeding, but few succeed without trying.

CONCERNING WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD

Woman brings us into the world, woman is our first teacher, woman makes the world what it is, from century to century. We can no more escape from woman, and yet continue to live our lives as they should be lived, than we can hide ourselves from nature. We are in her care or in her power more than half our years, and often during all, from first to last. We are born of her, we grow of her, as truly as trees and flowers come of the mother earth, and draw their life from the soil in which they are planted. The man who denies his mother is a bad man, and the man who has not loved woman is a man in darkness.—F. Marion Crawford.

In striking cutrast with the above are the sentiments expressed by Professor Motius, of Liepsic, in his book upon the "Physiological Feebleness of Woman" wherein the learned man decides that woman cannot amount to anything outside of her routine of household duties. Not that she "does" not, but that she "cannot."

Such an opinion from such a man ought to put a quietus upon the very strenuous demand of the 50,000 members of the German Women's Union for equal opportunities for education, and equal representation in all civic affairs, but that it does not is shown most conclusively by the action of the women in many instances, where they have proven conclusively the fallacy of the learned professor's theories.

That all men do not think women "incapable" was shown at the Scandinavian Congress of Workers recently held in Copenhagen, when 354 delegates, representing 250,000 workers, passed a resolution, with but four dissenting voices, to the effect that industrial and political organizations among women are the only means of enabling them to "obtain their rights as human beings."

The "Transvaal Women's Educational Union" has undertaken to provide school farms for girls and boys where all may have the best possible advantages for a practical education. This work by women will do more to unify the antagonistic elements in the Transvaal and bring about the desired results of peace and harmony, than all the armies England can send out. The speech uttered by Lord Brougham—"The school master is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array"—is as true now as when it was uttered in the year 1820.

Mrs. Laura Schwicklenburg, the woman who was sent to the Philippines by the government to study the women of these new possessions, reports that:

"Probably the most advanced woman in Manila is a widow who owns all of the street cleaning department. Her 'plant' comprises over a hundred two-wheeled carts and the caribou to draw them. Her workmen remove from the streets all refuse and carry it to a stream far distant from the city.

"Every Sunday afternoon the owner inspects the animals herself, and turns them loose in a meadow, to roll about and wallow in the mud to their hearts' content.

"She attends personally to every detail of the work and is said to be making a fortune out of it."

Speaking of the schools established by the Americans, Mrs. Schwicklenburg relates the following pretty incident:

"The ceremony of taking down the flag at night is very pretty and it would be well if such reverence for the flag as the symbol of law and liberty, could be practiced in every school in our country.

"It was a reward of merit to be allowed to take down the flag and bear it through the ranks of children standing and singing 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

It is a fact worth remembering that very many of the greatest results of women's work have grown from very small beginnings and through the determination of one woman. An instance of this is the Hotel Eleanor, a home for working women in Chicago.

The hotel contains clean beds and has modern conveniences. Good food is served at a moderate price and it is filled with women who work during the day in the large department stores, and who find here a real home, with a good time when they are well, and care when they are sick.

This home is the outgrowth of the desire of one woman to help these girls, who were receiving such small salaries that they were unable to have any comforts and, in many instances, not even the barest necessities of life. In consequence they became discouraged and were driven to a sinful life. Miss Ina Robertson, wishing to help these girls, rented an apartment house about three years ago and converted it into a "home," which was so appreciated that it was soon necessary to expand the quarters and the growth of the work has resulted in the establishment of the present Hotel Eleanor, which will accommodate ninety inmates and is already filled.

Another instance of the value to the country of the persistent effort of woman—two of them this time, and these also of Chicago—has been seen in the result of the efforts of the two young women who representing the 4,000 teachers of Chicago, procured by their untiring work a decision of the supreme court of Illinois for a judgment against several great corporations, which will add annually to the taxes of the city millions of dollars. If two women can, by their courage and intelligent work, effect such a reform as this in a city like Chicago, what might we not hope for, were the women all over the country allowed to have a part in the municipal affairs of cities and states? A question for the consideration of all opponents of equal suffrage.

Roosevelt a Home Lover.

Jacob A. Riis says in a recent article on President Roosevelt:

"His home is one of the happiest I know, for love is at the helm. It is his harbor of refuge, which he insists on preserving sacred to him and his, whatever storms rage without. And in this also he is faithful to the highest of American ideals, to his country's best traditions. The only time I saw him so angry as nearly to lose his temper was when he was told that his enemies in the police department, who never grasped the kind of man they had to do with, were shadowing him nightly from his office to his home, thinking to catch him in some wrong. He flushed hotly.

"'What!' he said, 'going home to my babies?' But his anger died in a sad little laugh of contempt. That was their way, not his. When, soon after, the opportunity came to him to pay them back in their own coin, he spurned it with loathing. He fought fair, even with scoundrels."

A VICTIM TO PHILANTHROPY.

A meditative kitten looked exceedingly distraught,
Across her furry, furrowed brow were lines of deepest thought.
"How shall I best improve my lives?" I heard her, musing say;
"I've only nine to live—I must not fritter them away.

"It is appalling when I think how Tabby Tortoiseshell
Has spent eight lives already, and not one of them spent well!
But I shall plan mine carefully, and make them all sublime,
And so leave noble paw-prints on the shining sands of Time.

"I'm such a little kitten, the first life of them all
I'll only chase my tail around, and play with baby's ball.
The second I'll be older—and I think it would be nice
Entirely to devote my second life to catching mice.

"And then the next one—let me see—yes, I am sure the third
Could be employed with profit learning how to catch a bird.
The fourth, I'll roll in catnip, oh, won't that be immense!
The fifth, I think I'll yowl a song on the back garden fence.

"But no—these are my pleasures, and it isn't right a bit—
I know I ought to live my lives for others' benefit.
I'm sure I ought to try the philanthropic dodge, and that
Is awful hard for such a small and ignorant little cat.

"These questions overwhelm me!" she drew a shuddering sigh.
"I'm tired of living my nine lives, I think I want to die!"
And with a sad, despairing mein, she arched her back, then and there,
Gave up nine ghosts. And once again a cat was killed by care.

Carolyn Wells, in Life.

THE PIGNIC BY THE RIVER.

(Concluded).

When Galopoff was thus interrupted, he forgot himself for a moment, and said hastily:

"Botheration!"

As soon as Pat heard the word he dropped the fish he was carring, and stood staring at the pony, with his jaw dropped and an expression amazement.

"Be the powers!" said Pat, when he could speak, "did ye hear him? The little horse said 'botheration,' or something like it, as sure as me name's Patrick! What kind of a land is this, in which the fish can laugh in me face and the horses talk?"

Now, the little girls didn't know what to say. They were afraid that if grown people found out that Galopoff could talk it would put an end to all their fun. Still, they couldn't think what to say without saying what wasn't true, and they were not the sort of girls who do that. So, very wisely, they said nothing. But Galopoff was not so slow-witted. In knocking about the world he had certainly brightened his wits. So, the little girls were amazed to hear him half say and half whinny something like this:

"Bother—whinny — aration—er—whinny—er—whinny-y-y!" It began like a word, but it certainly ended with the horsiest kind of a whinnying neigh.

Pat looked puzzled, with his eye fixed on the pony, and his mouth drawn down at the corners. Then, when the neigh came, Pat said:

"So, 't was neighing you were? You're that sinsible that I thought you were talking. Let this teach ye, young ladies, how aisy it is to be desaved."

"Maybe the fish didn't laugh, then?" suggested Lola.

"Maybe not." Pat answered with a grin. "But it's all one now, for 'tis too late to put him back. So we'll forgive him his impudence and cook him for lunch."

"That's a long story," said Galopoff. "The first thing I did was to find my cousin, Cantero. He was in a town not very distant; so, traveling only at night, and hiding myself in the woods by day, I soon reached him. I told him all about the circus, and gave him full directions how to find the town where it was."

"I don't see how," said Pauline. "That always puzzles me. Horses seem to know the way everywhere. Please tell us how it is done."

Galopoff coughed a little stiffly. Then he said:

"My dear children, it gives me great pleasure to amuse you, but there are certain things we horses are forbidden to tell human creatures. That is one of them, and so you really must excuse me."

"Certainly," answered Pauline. "But there's another thing. When we—that is, when you wore that motto, you said you couldn't read. So, how could you spell out those words?"

"Pardon me! I said I could read read Russian, and this, if you remember, was in Russia. I translated it into English."

"Oh," said Pauline, "that is true."

"But," said Galopoff, quickly, "here comes the fisherman, so we'll just put off the rest of the story till another time."

And, when Pat returned, he harnessed up the pony, packed up the picnic things, and away they all trotted home again.—Copyright, the Henry Altemus Co.

"GALOPOFF UPSET THE SUGAR-BOWL AND HELPED HIMSELF TO THREE BIG LUMPS."

A Japanese Nightingale.

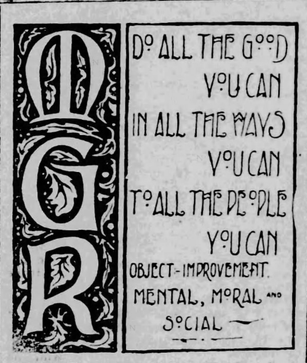
A dainty, delicate, beautiful idyl, a summer dream, with flashes of passion and of pathos, is the story told by Onoto Watanna of life in her native land. For this writer is a young girl, partly Japanese, whose early years were spent in Japan. Later, she did newspaper work in this country for a season, and later still went to Cuba, and then back to New York, where she has been winning laurels by her stories.

In A Japanese Nightingale, she has thrown all of the qualities which a vivid imagination, a poetic insight, a loving heart and a quick brain produce. Yuki, which means Snowflake, is the heroine, and a creation full of witchery, of quaint humor, of deep tenderness, and yet capable of the extreme of self-sacrifice, does she appear to the reader. Through the story is made, incidentally, clear, the extreme cruelty and lack of principle characterizing the dealings of Englishmen and Americans with these gentle people among whom they go to make homes for a season.

An outline of the plot is the following: Jack Bigelow is a rich young American, who visits Tokyo and in a teahouse there first sees the lovely Japanese girl with whom he finally falls deeply in love and marries in Japanese fashion. Her sweet, quaint ways strengthen his attachment, and he finally desires to make the bond American and to hold her for life.

The tragedy which follows comes suddenly and unexpectedly. The mystery which has surrounded Yuki is disclosed, but the end is not yet, nor does it arrive until there has been much suffering.

It is a delightful bit of fiction, and Harper and Brothers have given it a setting worthy of its beauty. The dainty illustrations and page decorations are in character, being the work of the Japanese artist, Genjiro Yeto.



Miss Prudence thinks that her boys and girls indulged in too much Thanksgiving, which has caused them to give her no little cause for thankfulness in regard to the number of their letters this week. Well, like Christmas, Thanksgiving comes but once a year, and we all have extra work at these times, and, doubtless, the letters will come soon.

"Flossie," Michigan:—My, how the wind blows! Just wait until I can smooth my hair out of my eyes and put my cap on straight and I will say how do you do to all present.

"Gurles Deliet," I was very glad to hear from you again, and now that you have been made welcome, we shall hope to hear of some of your "thrilling" adventures in the islands of the sea.

"Gertrude," I so liked your idea of giving our own names, that I have given up the name by which the M. G. R.'s have known me—"Oleta F."—and today sign my very own name of Flossie. With best wishes for Miss Prudence and all others, I will say good-bye.

"Virgia," Ohio:—I have enjoyed reading your letters, dear M. G. R. friends, until I feel so well acquainted with you all that I now ask for membership, promising to do the best I can to live up to the motto and keep the rules.

With "Venetta," I think how noble and helpful we could make our lives did we always live up to the motto at the head of the column. We would all of us be able to do the work "In His Name" that our "King's Daughter" is doing.

"Captain Nemo," in answer to your question of how many expect to attend the exposition in St. Louis next year, I will say that I am hoping to do so, but whether as a Merry-Go-Round, or merely as a private individual, depends upon the reception Miss Prudence gives to this.

"Virgia" is welcome, and the Chaperone would like to know if she is acquainted with any of the King's Daughters in her home city? There are some very nice ones there.

"School Girl," West Virginia—I have enjoyed reading your letters in such a selfish manner—preferring to read them than to attempt to write any in return—that I have not asked for admittance to your circle, but now I do so, hoping I may sometime be able to send you some "experiences" that will interest you.

From my "nom," you will see how I am employed. I like my school work very much and wish every girl and boy in the country could have the advantages of a few years in college after they have finished their high school studies.

I find many opportunities of carrying out the principles of the M. G. R. here at school and if we all should do "all we can in whatever place we are," I think the saloon power would soon be done away with, as well as every form of vice.

Thoughts of an "Old Bach" From Montana.

I have been thinking to-day—and many other days—of the responsibility that rests upon us as M. G. R.'s. Our letters are read by thousands of people who do not belong to our society, and it is very certain that these letters exert an influence upon such persons, either for good or ill.

Of course, we all try to write a good, readable letter, but should we not ask ourselves if it will help any one in any way? By our motto we are bound to think of this in all we do, and in no way can we reach so many as through our letters to The Blade.

It is true that we do not know the especial need of each person who reads the letters, but if we constantly teach the wisdom of always looking on the bright side of things, we shall surely be able to help some one.

There is a silver lining to every cloud and I think it is our duty to search for that lining, and to help others to do the same, and when we are in trouble to search for, and remove, the cause instead of letting it spoil our lives. There is no life, nor any time in a life, when one is not subject to temptations, but if we are firm in our intention to put them away from us, we can do it, and every such victory over ourselves gives us strength to help others.

Let us enjoy all the good things we may, and share them with those who are less favored, thus increasing our happiness in the ratio of that which we give to others.

Miss Prudence suggests to her girls and boys that for one month they make a practical application in their daily lives, of the "Personal Responsibility" idea, and at the end of that time report as to whether it has been found to make any difference in their actions.

The Wonder Column.

1.—WHO WERE THEY?

They were ten persons appointed to draw up a code of laws at Rome, from information obtained by three commissioners who were sent for that purpose to Greece. After framing the code, these patrician law-givers were entrusted with the whole government of the state during a year's time. The experiment was very successful, the state being governed with prudence and moderation. When their term of office expired, another body of the same number of persons was appointed, who did not carry out the policy of their predecessors, but acted in such a tyrannical manner that the people were driven to insurrection, and they were driven from their office, having previously refused either to resign or to allow any successors to be appointed.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—COMBINATION DIAMOND.

```
      X
    X X X
  X O O O X
X X O O O X X
  X O O O X
    X X X
      X
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1.—A consonant.
3.—A personal pronoun.
3.—Vapor.
4.—Clipped closely.
5.—The planet best known to us.
6.—The lower edge of a finished garment (spelled backwards).
7.—A consonant.

Correctly solved, a perfect square will be formed within the diamond.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The length of a conical frustrum is 5 ft. and the diameter of its large end is 1 ft. 10.92 inch. What must be the diameter of the small end in order that, when roiled on a horizontal plane, its ends will describe 2 concentric circles, the larger one enclosing 1 acre, 3 roods, and 34.16 square rods?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters, and am a well-known adage. My 3-22-8-25 is a shoemaker's tool; my 11-1-15-13 is an exhibition; my 21-16-5-19 is a slimy insect; my 7-18-6 is to embrace; my 24-12-2-17-22 is to take by stealth; my 14-19 is a personal pronoun; my 9-4-20 is an exclamation of disgust or disbelief.

U. B. SMART.

5.—QUERY.

Who was called the "Morning Star of the Reformation"?

METTA.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"For still in mutual suffrance, lies
The secret of true living;
Love is scarce love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving."

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 21.

1.—George B. McClellan.
2.—Words forming combination Octagon: 1-2-3, Ira; 3-4-5, Ahi; 5-6-7, Irl; 7-8-9, Iim; 9-10-11, mar; 11-12-13, Rei; 13-14-15, Iru; 15-16-1, Url. Centrals up, armorer; across, recover.
3.—134.164 miles, plus.
4.—No-V-ember.
5.—The "walking purchase" was land deeded by the Indians to the successors of William Penn, granting as much land in a certain direction as a man could walk over in a day and a half.
6.—Longfellow wrote:

"The nimble lie
Is like the second-hand upon a clock;
We see it fly, while the hour-hand c truth
Seems to stand still; and yet it moves un seen,
And wins at last; for the clock will no strike
Till it has reached the goal."

Chat.

F. E. Perry and Mc. were the only attendants at the 'Cademy this morning, both bringing solutions to the equations sent in by G. F. Stack in a recent issue of The Blade.

Mc. says: The arithmetical solution of the equation is this: The values of X and Y may be found from either equation by a very simple process and verified by substituting in the other. Let us suppose that the values are integral. In equation (2) 7 is the sum of a simple number (X), and a square (Y). The only square less than 7 is 4; so Y squared equals 4, and X equals 3; Y equals 2.

Substituting these values in the first equation, we have 9 plus 2 equals 11, and the equation is satisfied.

As algebraical solutions are not permitted in the Column because of the difficulty in producing the necessary signs, those sent by these two good scholars cannot be given here, but will be sent to Mr. Stack if he will forward a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office.

Mc., the Schoolmistress is sorry, indeed, for the illness that has kept you from the 'Cademy, and hopes that if she excuses you this time, you will not "let it happen again."

Enthusiastic Converts.

There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She

says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. It now seemed to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good, natural appetite.

"I was troubled with gas in stomach, causing pressure on the heart with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach; sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms.

"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it, and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I knew they were an advertised remedy and I didn't believe anything I read about them, as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburg wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughters of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite, and I hesitated no longer.

"I bought a fifty-cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets, and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

"I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a cheap cathartic, but an active digestive remedy containing the pepsin and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food and give the weak, abused, overworked stomach a chance to rest and recuperate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

CONSUMPTION FORESTALLED

BY THE UNRIVALLED TISSUE BUILDER

Cured by Four Great Remedies.

Prevention of Consumption, early warfare with its germs, before the lungs have actually become involved in active ravages of the bacilli, can be successful only by use of means that render tissues sound and capable of resisting the disease germs which must always find lodgment and nourishment in order to set up their well-known processes of destruction.

To thus forestall this enemy two properties must be possessed by the successful treatment—one, to protect the tissues, until they are made firm and strong, from germs that may be present; and one to restore the normal tone and resisting powers of weakened tissue cells.

The first of these properties is germicidal; the other is building or restorative. Predisposed and actual consumptives also should learn that there is no remedy known to science which possesses the building and protective powers of the splendid Emulsion prepared in the great laboratories of Dr. Slocum in New York City.

This wonderful food remedy is the most potent to forestall consumption or any wasting disease; it builds the tissues beyond the power of germs to assail them and it holds all germs at bay while it builds.

In the matter of cure, the treatment of Dr. Slocum embraces four distinct preparations, including the wonderful Emulsion, and is positively unapproached by any other system in point of perfection of results.

The preventive and curative potency of the Great Slocum System of Treatment account largely for the fact that fewer than 40,000 graves were dug for consumptives in 1900 than in 1890 in the United States. The grand results of Dr. Slocum's treatment have been so extensive because he sent broadcast throughout the country, to threatened and actual subjects of consumption, his four great remedies free.

His free offer of all four remedies still stands. Don't let his liberality go unheeded. It will spare you the horrors of a consumptive's experience; it will rescue you from the monster evil's grasp.

The Emulsion is a great food remedy. The Expectorant throws off poisonous waste and increases the breathing capacity by giving freedom to the lungs. The Tonic is a powerful strengthener; not a stimulant.

The Ozojell cure for Catarrh is a soothing local remedy. It instantly relieves the inflamed mucous membrane, placing it in a condition which leaves no fear of recurrence.

FOUR FREE REMEDIES.

To obtain these four **free** preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do, is to write to

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York.

and his four great preparations will be sent you at once—**free** from his extensive laboratories, with full directions and instructions for their use.

EDITOR'S NOTE—When writing the Doctor please mention the Toledo Weekly Blade, giving express and postoffice address, and greatly oblige.

SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.
Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.
To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded From Fifth Page.)

nized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

Our Insular Possessions.

In Hawaii, our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

In Cuba, such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty questions of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

In the Philippines, our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation, by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people, we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and standfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the inlands with any reference to consideration of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is an reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so, and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

Need of Pacific Cable.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made in which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

The Isthmian Canal.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus, connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet, with a view to these effects alone, it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when done, are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate and, if approved, the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures me by providing for the building of the canal.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace, and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable, but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it, but more and more the civilized peoples are recognizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will, in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal features of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just 75 years have passed since President Monroe, in his annual message, announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that, in truth, it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Upbuilding the Navy.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign terms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

An Efficient Army.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than any men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

Army Reorganization.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is now, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

Veterans of the War.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which, if left undone, would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. By their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis in our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The Merit System.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Whenever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The Indian Problem.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands, that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Whenever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery, wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

Relations With China.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China in 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of September last, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with the report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

The agreement reached disposes, in a manner satisfactory to the powers, of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Preparation has been made by China for the murder of the foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for, or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Pekin by setting aside, for their exclusive use, a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can, if necessary, maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea, and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the Emperor of China prohibiting, for two years, the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

Pan American Congress.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the Congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the Congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the Congress should retain to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, Dec. 3, 1901.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and the Back of Your Nose Leaks Nasty, Putrid Clots Into Your Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free. Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their dis-

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

ease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting, pumping and sucking the putrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, mucous and scabs from their nose and spitting the nasty yellow-green mass about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucous in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse, and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease, and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 332 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

MISS STONE.

Rumor That She and Her Fellow Captive Are Both Dead.

New York, Dec. 2.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. Haskell, representative of the American board of foreign missions of Boston at Samakov, Bulgaria, has sent the following dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, to the World concerning rumors of the death of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missing missionary:

"We hope that the dreadful news is untrue, but there is reason to make us fear otherwise.

"If the captives are dead the fact would account for the determined insistence on the part of the brigands that the ransom money should be paid before the captives are surrendered to us.

"It would account also for the brigands' stubborn refusal to give safe conduct to one of our representatives to see Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka in order to certify to us that they are alive before we pay over the ransom money.

"It would appear that it was really on this point, and not on the contention that the sum offered by us was insufficient, that negotiations (for the surrender of the captives) were broken off recently.

"Besides, the brigands intimated that they would delay giving up the prisoners until spring, although it is their first interest to close the matter as quickly as possible.

"These considerations necessarily weigh with us in view of the reports now prevalent (that the two women are dead). Moreover, we have some confirmation of the grave news, and we are sending men to learn the facts."

Are Still Alive.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary Hay this afternoon received a cablegram from Spencer Eddy, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, saying that he had received information on what he regarded as good authority to the effect that Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka are still alive.

Send No Money 20 Years **Our 45 Day Offer**

Bond name and address and we will send you this magnificently engraved double hunting case, "American Standard" watch for free inspection. Case is made of the newest heavy plate of 14 karat Solid Gold, and even experts cannot tell it from a 50 dollar watch. High grade movement fully jewelled, 20 ligne exquisitely polished pinion, quick train, stem-wind and set with absolute 20 YEARS GUARANTEE. Both the American Standard is the handsomest and best time keeping watch ever offered for the price. Watch dealers buy them in preference to other makes, costing 15 to 25 dollars. We have received during the last 3 months over 10,000 duplicate orders and thousands of testimonials from all over the world. Our regular factory price is $20.00 per dozen, but in order to extend our trade, we will for the next 45 days only, send a sample watch for free inspection. Order at once at our special factory price as this offer is limited. Catalogue free. Address

EAGLE WATCH MFG. CO., 201 Lees Bldg., CHICAGO.

Inspection is any person who will recommend and show it to their friends. We want to advertise our watches and convince you of their superior quality, before you pay one cent. Send us your name, post office and express office, and state whether you want lady's or gents size, and we will send you at once our watch for free inspection. After you have examined it, if you are not perfectly satisfied, that the watch is equal to any that would cost 5 dollars more, send it back and you will not be out one cent. Many write us they sold the watch same day we sent it for a profit. Anyone can sell several of these watches every week without devoting any extra time or effort, and make a profit of 5 to 10 dollars on every watch sold. Order at once at our special factory price as this offer is limited. Catalogue free. Address

EDITOR RANGER, writes: "I paid $20.00 for my watch and it is not as good as yours. Please send me one like it."

THE BOERS.

Men Constantly Escape From Prison and Take the Field.

London, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria gives indication why, with continuous captures, the Boer forces do not seem to diminish.

The dispatch says the Boers are constantly escaping from the concentration camps and towns to rejoin the fighting forces, and that measures will have to be taken to stop this leakage.

The Boers in the towns are still irreconciliable, says the dispatch, and believe their cause will eventually triumph.

BLOCK HOUSES NEEDED.

London, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the Times in Pretoria, whose recent dispatches giving the numbers of the Boer commandoes are supposed to have been allowed to pass through the censorship as a warning that more British troops were wanted in South Africa, today sends a sketch of the positions of the British columns and states explicitly that more men are needed to accelerate the attrition of the Boers and that a further partitioning of the country by lines of block houses is necessary to enable the British columns to achieve greater results.

Cape Colony Forces.

Cape Town, Dec. 2.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of Cape Colony, during the course of a speech at a banquet, said Cape Colony was maintaining in the cape an army numbering 18,000 men. It was a great strain on the treasury, said the prime minister, but the colony was prepared to bear it as long as necessary. The rebels were being gradually worn down and the prospect not discouraging.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Havana, Nov. 27.—That part of the national party which is supporting Gen. Bartolome Maso, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of Cuba, has voted to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt asking the latter to recommend that the representatives of the United States in Cuba observe the strictest impartiality in the approaching election for a Cuban president. This communication reads as follows:

"We make this request because certain official elements are trying to secure the election of Senor Thomas Estrada Palma (the Nationalist candidate) by stating he is the candidate favored by the government at Washington."

Senor Palma has renounced his American citizenship through a power of attorney given by him to Secretary of State Tamayo. This morning Secretary Tamayo, accompanied by Gen. Emilio Nunez and Gen. Maximo Gomez, has appeared in court and made this formal renouncement:

"General Gomez, in an open letter to the Cuban people, advises all Cubans to vote for Senor Palma, and says if they fail to recognize Palma's intelligence and ability to fill the office of president, he does not feel called upon to stump the country in Palma's behalf. General Gomez expresses his belief that the man who has done so much for Cuba should receive the unanimous indorsement of the Cuban people without the necessity of any campaigning among the masses."

The followers of General Maso are elated over the refusal of General Gomez to stump the country for Senor Palma, as this was the great card of the latter's supporters.

Chile and Argentine Republic buying arms and munitions of war in Germany. Conflict between the two countries believed to be imminent.

Company seeking franchise from Canadian parliament for ship canal between Lakes Erie and Huron

COLOMBIA.

Insurgent Forces Surrender and Give Up City of Colon.

Colon, Nov. 29—11 a. m.—The captains of the warships with a large detachment of their respective forces, are now taking over the government of Colon from the Liberals, and will hand over the same later in the day to General Alban, commander of the Colombian government forces. Everything is quiet and orderly here.

Colon, Nov. 30.—The terms of surrender agreed upon at yesterday's conference, held on board the United States gunboat Marietta, and at which the commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune and of the French cruiser Sucheta, Commander Crea, of the Machias, Captain Perry, of the Iowa, Generals Alban and Jeffries, representing the government of Colombia, and Senor De La Rosa, who represented the liberal party, were present, are briefly as follows:

Senor De La Rosa agreed to surrender the liberal soldiers now at Colon, with their arms, to Captain Perry at noon today; Captain Perry in his turn agreed to hand over these men and their arms later in the day to General Alban, who, in his turn, guaranteed life and liberty to all men recently in arms against the conservative government of Colombia.

Trouble With Venezuela.

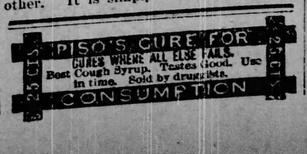
Washington, Nov. 29.—The state department has received confirmation of the notification from the Colombian government to Venezuela that it has terminated relations. This came in the shape of a cablegram from Minister Hart. This action is the result of the hasty withdrawal last August from the Venezuelan capital of Dr. Rico, the Colombian minister there. Such a breach does not necessarily mean war, though it is undoubtedly a step in that direction. Venezuela has had several affairs of this kind, some of the European nations withdrawing their representatives from Caracas for long terms, and only a year and a half ago our own government was obliged to give Minister Loomis an indefinite leave of absence from Caracas as a warning to Venezuela to our dissatisfaction with its attitude in the controversy growing out of the asphalt dispute. It is said these manifestations of foreign disapproval had very little influence upon the Venezuelan government. It is a significant fact that this breach with Colombia was created at the moment when Germany is considering the adoption of compulsory measures to secure the payment by the Venezuelan government of a heavy financial liability to German citizens. It is supposed here that President Castro is proceeding under the theory that the application of the Monroe doctrine would protect him from punitive action by Germany, but the impression among officials here is that this belief is not well founded.

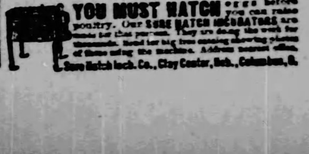
QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—Grave reports continue to be circulated regarding the difference between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, Prince Henry. The story, however, that a duel, resulting therefrom, has been fought, and that the queen's aide-de-camp, Major Van Tote, was wounded, is absolutely denied by Major Van Tote's brother, who says the aide-de-camp is suffering from peritonitis.

At the theatre the biograph pictures of the queen are tumultuously cheered nightly, while those of Prince Henry are loudly hissed.

Five persons burned to death at Altoona by the overturning of a lamp.





BAD DREAMS.

Where Do They Come From?

A great deal of philosophizing has been done in the endeavor to determine the cause of dreams. At the best, the question is left unsettled, the materialist who relates all dreams to physical causes seeming to have a shade the better of the argument. It is, however, certain that womanly intuition and motherly experience furnish a solution of the common cause of bad dreams, which appeals at once to practical good sense. When little Willie wakes shrieking in the night and has been quieted and comforted, his mother remarks to her husband: "I wonder what Willie could have eaten to have made him have such frightful dreams." She puts her finger at once right on the ill used stomach as the immediate cause of the nocturnal disturbance. She has right on her side. A disordered stomach can disturb the whole body; set the heart galloping, check the

proper activity of the liver, make the blood foul, start the nerves to throbbing and the head to aching. Almost everybody at some time or another experiences this physical disturbance as a result of a disordered stomach. But the great evil comes when temporary disorder gives place to permanent disease of the stomach. Then come the disquieting day dreams of the dyspeptic, who sees enemies in his friends and foes in his own household.

A WISE WATCHWORD.

Take care of the stomach and the body will take care of itself, is the watchword of health. True, not all diseases reach the body through the stomach, but in so many cases diseases of other organs may be traced directly to the diseased stomach that it is surely true that the man with a sound stomach has the best chance of preserving sound health. It is because it cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores so many broken-down people to sound physical health.

Mr. O. S. Copenhaver, of Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., (Box 222), writes: "About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of the stomach, which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vomiting of a slimy yellow water. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia and treated me for about six months with but little benefit. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better, but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year, and I felt better but it did not last. I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief while using. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, using his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

A LESSON TO HEED.

If there is one thing more than another taught by Mr. Copenhaver's experience it is that it is a waste of time, money and health to delay the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when the stomach is diseased, whether or not other organs are involved. Here is a record of treatment by three physicians, with "little benefit" as the best result of their treatment; the use of "several widely advertised patent medicines" with no result but "temporary relief while using;" and all this at an expense of time, money and suffering. Then he "tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, and in two months' time was feeling better than for years before." There are thousands of similar cures on record. They all point to the same fact. The prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saves health, time and money. The reason why other treatments do not produce lasting benefit, and other widely advertised medicines give only temporary relief while they are being used, is because they are only palliatives. They relieve disease as opium relieves pain while it is being used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disease perfectly and permanently, because it goes to the root. It does not deal with effects but causes. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and increases the supply of pure, rich blood, which is the life and health of the body.

"PLAYED-OUT" PEOPLE

are usually worked-out people. They are worn-out because they are using up more energy than they can store up every day. Human energy comes from food. Food is the fuel of the body, and its heat is converted into motion. When the fire under the steam engine dies down from want of fuel the power gives out, the engine slows down and ultimately stops. When the food-fuel of the engine of the body is reduced the power gives out, and in time the body stops activity, because it is starved. But if there be abundant fuel in the fire-box of the steam engine without proper combustion, there is a loss of power just the same. And that's the way it is with the man. He may have abundant food, but if it is not properly digested and assimilated, and so converted into blood, the power gives out, the strength fails. Food digested and assimilated furnishes the power that runs the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys—every organ of the body. When the food is not digested and assimilated, then there is a reduction of physical power felt by every organ of the body, and the result is "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, sluggish liver, "weak" kidneys, etc. By enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enables the building up of the whole body into a condition of strength and sound physical health.

Sick people, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*, and so obtain, without charge, the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SENT FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing more than a thousand large pages, and over 700 illustrations, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOV. JENKINS.

Reasons Given by the President for Removing Oklahoma Executive.

Washington, Dec. 2.—In removing Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, and appointing Thomas B. Ferguson in his place, President Roosevelt attached the following memorandum to the papers:

Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium company. The decision is based purely upon his own written statement and his oral explanations of them at the final hearing.

One of the duties of the territorial governor is to enter into a contract with some person or corporation for keeping of the insane of the territory. Governor Jenkins made such a contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium company, the promoters of which reserved $100,000 of its stock for the governor and subject to his orders.

In the governor's explanation of the affair he says he told the promoters at the time they desired him to sanction the contract, "that it was an important contract and that I had some friends whom I would have interested in the company, to whom I owed some political obligations which I would not be able to pay in an appointment or anything of that kind." The stock was delivered to a banker, subject to the governor's order, and was turned over to these friends whose political services the governor thus sought to reward.

The extent of the favor to the governor or his friends is suggested by the fact that the only known sale of the stock since the contract was given out was at double the price paid for it.

As performance of the contract was to be the sole business of the corporation, it is obvious, either the territory was obliged to pay far more than the service was worth, or that its helpless wards were to have the enormous profits contemplated taken out of their keep.

The governor's confessed relations to the matter disclosed such an entire lack of appreciation of the high judiciary nature of the duties of his office as to unfit him for their further discharge.

A sound rule of public policy and morals forbids a public servant from seeking or accepting any personal benefit in a transaction, wherein he has a public duty to perform.

A chancellor would not for one moment retain a trustee, who in dealing for the trust, reserved an advantage to himself. The thought is not to be tolerated that the President can be less vigilant and exacting in the public's interest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the disappointed applicants for the governorship was Hon. D. L. Sleeper, who was speaker of the Ohio house in 1895. Mr. Sleeper went from Columbus, O., to Oklahoma about a year ago, and has been engaged in the practice of law and real estate operations. His former home was in Athens, O.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 96, Kokomo, Ind.

CONGRESS OPENS.

Great Throng to Witness the Beginning of Legislative Work

Washington, Dec. 2.—The opening of the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress at noon to-day drew to the capitol a great throng of spectators eager to witness the scenes of animation which mark the annual reassembling of the national lawmakers.

Although the actual work of the two houses was not to begin until twelve o'clock the historic old structure, now refurnished from end to end, until it shone with marble, gilt and rich decorations—was astir long before that hour. It was a lethal day to bring out the public, sunny and warm with just enough breeze from the south to lazily stir the flags over the capitol, some of which were raised for the first time since the adjournment of congress nine months ago. There were no entrance restrictions, and the crowds flowed uninterruptedly into the building. Many ladies were in the throng, including the wives and families of senators and members as well as many feminine representatives of the cabinet, diplomatic and executive circles. Senators and members began arriving early in the day and there was the usual handshaking among old friends and informal talk of the work ahead. The veteran senator from Iowa, Mr. Allison, was one of the first to reach the senate wing and resume his work as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader in the senate, was another early arrival, and soon had a circle of his Democratic colleagues in the cloak room discussing the session's program. Speaker Henderson did not reach the house wing until shortly before the session opened and remained in his private office conferring with members during the formalities preceding his re-election as speaker.

Washington, Dec. 2.—(House)—The very handsome interior of the Hall of Representatives added much to the impressiveness of the general scene at the south end of the capital when Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, called the new House of Representatives to order at noon to-day. The vast chamber had been re-painted, re-gilded and completely refurnished during the recess, and many changes made for the comfort and convenience both of the members and spectators. The floor had been elevated to a greater angle, the new mahogany desks rising tier on tier, making a sort of amphitheatre effect. The walls supporting the galleries which circled the pit below were done in buff and gold, the bronze clock opposite the speaker's rostrum had been refurnished and the great beams supporting the ground glass ceiling through which the light filtered from above had been refrescoed.

The old benches in the galleries had been replaced with dark leather-cushioned chairs, and as admission was denied, except to holders of tickets, the usual crowding upon such occasion was avoided. At 10 o'clock the doors to the galleries were thrown open, and before 11 o'clock but few vacant chairs remained. Handsome toilettes and bright colors were in profusion.

On the floor, members were arriving every minute. They exchanged greetings and the hall hummed like a bee-hive with the ceaseless buzz of conversation. Already the lobby in the rear of the hall was filled with floral emblems sent to popular members by admiring constituents. There were tons of flowers and a glance through the lobby was like a vista through a veritable flower garden.

As a rule the leaders on both sides, like the principal actors in a drama, were slow in making their appearance, but as they arrived the celebrities were eagerly pointed out to the craning spectators in the galleries. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, took his old place about the centre of the minority side shortly after 11 o'clock. He was immediately surrounded by his Democratic colleagues. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, was recognized instantly when he appeared with the never failing carnation in his buttonhole. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, one of the speaker's lieutenants, Mr. Littlefield the hard hitter from Maine, who leaped into prominence in the last Congress; Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, another wielder of the sledge-hammer, and other prominent members began arriving soon after. A number of senators, including Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, drifted in from the Senate side to confer with their colleagues of the House. "Deacon" S. V. White, of New York, who formerly was a member of the House and who has not failed to be present at an opening of Congress in a dozen years, was on the floor as usual renewing old acquaintances. The unwonted spectacle of a member of the supreme court in the hall was also witnessed in the person of Justice McKenna, himself an old member of the House.

At the conclusion of the roll call showing 318 members present, Mr. Cannon, (Ill.) nominated David B. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Hay (Va.) nominated Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, for speaker. A roll call for the election then followed.

The vote for speaker was: Henderson, 190; Richardson, 149; Stark (Neb.), 1; Cummings (N. Y.), 1.

Mr. Henderson was declared elected and was escorted to the chair by the other men voted for. He made a brief speech.

Mr. Henderson thanked the house for its expression of confidence and asked the support of all the members. The oath then was administered to him by Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, "the father of the house," and by the speaker, in turn, administered to the members-elect.

When the members had been sworn the formal resolutions were adopted and Mr. Dalzell offered a resolution to adopt the rules of the 56th congress. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hepburn were each given five minutes and the previous question was then demanded.

"DIAMOND RING" CASE

United States Sustained in the Second "Dooley" Case Relating to Porto Rican Duties.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The United States supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Emil J. Pepke vs. the United States. This is the case known as the "Fourteen diamond rings case," and involves the constitutionality of the imposition of customs duties upon merchandise brought into the United States from the Philippine islands after the exchange of the peace treaty with Spain. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller.

The chief justice concluded his opinion by reversing the decision of the court below. Justice Brown read an opinion concurring in the result, but differing from the conclusions drawn on minor points.

Justices Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna dissented.

This case is one of the two important cases left undecided by the court at its last term when it decided a number of cases involving the customs relation of the United States with its insular possessions. The cases decided at that time bore entirely upon the relations of this country with Porto Rico, and was the only case of a large number which were then argued and considered which involved the relations of the United States with the Philippines. The other case involves the right to impose duties on articles exported from the United States to Porto Rico. The court's interest has been manifested in this Philippine case because of the probability of legislation relating to the Philippines at the approaching session of Congress.

The record shows that Pepke, who was the respondent in the court below, was a soldier in the army of the United States in the island of Luzon; that while there and after the ratification of the peace treaty he purchased the fourteen diamond rings which are involved in the case. He afterward brought these rings while still in the service of the United States, aboard the United States vessel transporting his regiment to San Francisco, where he was mustered out. Later, he came with the rings to Chicago where the rings were seized by the customs officers under the claim that the Philippine islands were foreign territory, and that merchandise brought from these islands to the United States was subject to customs duties which were not paid by Pepke. Pepke set up the claim that the imposition of duties upon merchandise under the circumstances was contrary to the constitution of the United States and in violation of his rights as a citizen.

The case came to the supreme court from the district court of the United States for the northern division of Illinois. In that court the facts set up in Pepke's plea were admitted by demurrer filed by the United States, and that court sustained the demurrer, overruling the plea and entering judgment against the merchandise thus seized, and directing that it be sold in accordance with the law, and from this decision the present writ of error was prosecuted.

The opinion was adverse to the claims of the government on the ground that the Philippine islands were at the time the rings were brought in American territory. Ceasing to be foreign territory, they became domestic territory, he said. The decision in the DeLima Porto Rican cases were cited at length, and it was held that the resolution adopted by Congress concerning the Philippines were not sufficient to change the situation.

In his opinion in the Philippine case Chief Justice Fuller said that the Philippine islands ceased to be foreign territory as soon as the Paris treaty of peace was signed, and the resolutions to which he referred as being ineffective and not binding was the resolution adopted by the Senate soon after the ratification of the treaty.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED IN SECOND "DOOLEY" CASE

Washington, Dec. 2.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the second of the Dooley cases, involving the constitutionality of the law of April 12, providing for the collection of duty on articles shipped from the United States into Porto Rico. The decision was rendered by Justice Brown.

The opinion held that as Porto Rico is not foreign territory the goods shipped to Porto Rico are not exports, but whether exports or imports the wide range of congress in the matter of taxation was sufficient for a contingency of this character. At best, he said, the duty was a temporary expedient, and as it was explicitly provided in the Foraker act that the Porto Rican legislature could change the character of the enactment, it was held that the Foraker act was merely legislation in the interest of Porto Rico. The Foraker act was sustained on the grounds laid down in the Dows case, another of the insular cases decided at the last term. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. Justice Brown explicitly said that the opinion was not to be construed as a justification of export duties.

Justice White concurred in the result, but delivered an independent decision.

This case grows out of the imposition of tariff duties on goods shipped from New York to Porto Rico, May 1, 1900, to October 25, of the same year, under the act of April 12, 1900, providing revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, the sum involved being $1,433. This money was collected at Porto Rico on goods shipped to that port by Dooley, Smith & Company to their agent, who was in San Juan. The collections were imposed under that portion of the law in question which provides that "All merchandise coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries into the United States, under the Dingley tariff law."

Dooley, Smith & Company brought suit in the circuit court of the United States for the Southern District of New York to recover the money paid by them which they declare had been wrongfully collected at San Juan. To their petition the United States demurred on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, and on the further ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Lacombe, of the New York court, sustained the demurrer upon the second point. The case was carried from his court to the supreme court.

The contention on the part of Dooley's counsel was that congress had not the power under the constitution to impose taxes or duties such as were levied under the act of April 12, upon articles taken into Porto Rican ports from other parts of the United States, Porto Rico being an integral portion of the nation.

The chief justice and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham united in a dissenting opinion in the Dooley case, which was handed down by the chief justice. They held that the duty imposed was export in character and that the fact that it was levied for the benefit of Porto Rico did not change its character.

WRECK HORROR.

Disaster on the Wabash Recalls the Ashtabula Wreck of 1876.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28.—Two passenger trains on the Wabash railroad, one going west, the other east, met in frightful collision while going at almost full speed, one mile east of Seneca, Mich., a village eleven miles west of Adrian, shortly after 7 o'clock last night. Both trains were wrecked in the dreadful impact, entailing a tremendous loss of life, estimated at from 80 to 100. The list of injured will probably reach 125.

The west-bound train was known as No. 13, and was a regular, which, besides its regular coaches, had several coaches filled with Italian immigrants going west from New York. The east-bound train was known as No. 4, the Continental limited. It was a vestibuled train, consisting of a baggage car, combination coach and sleeper.

The cause of the wreck was a misreading of orders by Engineer Strong, of the Continental limited. The order, it is claimed, read "Pass at Seneca," but Strong understood it to read Sand Creek. The conductor of the train did not know that the engineer had misunderstood the order, and supposed that his train was going on a siding. Finding that the train was running rapidly, the conductor put on the air brakes himself, but it was too late. The two trains crashed together, and the cars on the west-bound train were crumpled up in a heap of ruins.

Engineer Strong stated in positive terms to an Associated Press reporter that his order directed him to pass trains Nos. 13 and 3 (the latter closely followed by No. 13, from Detroit) at Sand Creek. Said Strong:

"I saw the headlight of No. 13 four or five miles before the collision occurred, but I supposed the train was sidtracked. The glare of the powerful electric headlight made it impossible to see the exact location of the other train. My fireman and I both jumped from the right-hand gangway."

Strong and the fireman were both hurled 300 feet, but, although scratched, cut and terribly jarred, they were not seriously injured.

The immigrants and other passengers on train No. 13 were crushed between the splintered cars. If any escaped without injury, it will be considered a miracle.

The scene which followed was heartrending in the extreme. The spot where the wreck occurred was in the open country, with but one farm house near by, and facilities for aiding the injured were extremely inadequate.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached Superintendent Burns here, a relief train was dispatched to the scene with a score or more of surgeons on board. Farmers from near by and those who escaped from the wreck alive, made heroic efforts to rescue the less fortunate.

The condition of the wreck was such that in the darkness it was impossible to render immediate aid.

Immediately after the collision six of the cars of the westbound train, crowded with immigrants burst into flames. The unfortunates fought madly in their attempt to crawl out of doors and windows, thus hindering each other so that the bulk of them were unable to escape.

The immigrant train was made up of nine cars behind two engines. Six of these cars were jammed together. Very soon the wreckage began burning fiercely, and those in the cars were slowly roasted to death. There was absolutely no means at hand to fight the fire, and the agonized shrieks of the poor unfortunates were appalling.

"It was a veritable hell of fire," said Victor C. Greenbaum, of New York city, who escaped with slight injuries.

"People who came hurrying to the scene from farm houses in that locality, stood about the wreckage helplessly, and held their hands to their ears to shut out the frightful screams, and turned their eyes away because it was more than they could bear."

The scene immediately surrounding the wreck was terrible. In the semi-darkness, illuminated only by the glare from the fire of the wreckage, men stumbled about over corpses which fell from the ruins and which after the flames died out were hauled from the debris. There they lay along the track some covered by blankets, which had been brought by farmers who had flocked to the scene from the surrounding country. People came hurrying from the nearby villages, and these, with the help of those who escaped on train No. 4 did what they could.

The immigrants who were lucky enough to get out alive from the last one or two immigrant cars, were unable to speak English, and could give no idea apparently of the number of people that were in each car. The conductor of this train could not be found, for this reason the estimate on the number of dead must be considered purely as approximate. Railroad directors and others agreed that the number must approach 100. When the relief trains arrived, as many of the injured as could be carried, were taken to Montpelier, O., Peru, Ind., and to the hospitals at Adrian.

The Loss.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—An interview with Thomas E. Moran, deputy customs collector at this port, practically verifies the estimate that at least 80 lives were lost in Wednesday night's collision and awful holocaust on the Wabash railroad near Seneca. The two immigrant cars in which the greatest loss of life occurred and in which so many of the wreck victims were roasted to death, were part of train No. 13, which crossed Detroit river from Canada on the ferry boat Great Western, Wednesday afternoon, and Deputy Moran inspected the baggage of its passengers. He says there were at the very least calculation 100 Italians in the two cars. In addition to these there were 10 more in the smoking car, which was ahead of the two immigrant cars.

LUKBAN TOO LATE.

He Offered to Negotiate Terms of Surrender.

Manila, Dec. 3.—Advices from Catbalogan, capital of the island of Samar, report that the insurgent general, Lukban, has offered to negotiate terms of surrender with Gen. Smith. To this offer the American commander replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

Lieut. Commander James M. Helm, commander of the United States gunboat Frolic, during November, destroyed 147 boats engaged in smuggling supplies to the insurgents.

General Smith has ordered all male Filipinos to leave the coast towns for the interior. In order to be allowed to return they must bring guns, prisoners or information of the whereabouts of the insurrectionists.

Five hundred natives of Catabalogan have volunteered to fight the insurgents in order to bring peace to Samar. Of these 100 have been accepted. They are armed with bolos and spears and are doing scouting duty under command of Lieut. Compton.

At daylight yesterday Lieut. Baines, of the Ninth infantry, attacked and destroyed a rebel fort inflicting heavy loss, and captured the officers' breakfast, which included canned goods. He found at the fort an arsenal with appliances for making and reloading cartridges.

The American marines are working havoc with the insurgent cause in the southern part of Samar. Lieut William B. Fletcher, commanding the gunboat Quiros, has destroyed twelve salt manufactories, 35 tons of hemp, twelve tons of rice and several barrios which served as rendezvous for the insurgents.

Washington, Dec. 3.—According to Manila newspapers, copies of which have been received at the war department, the massacre of Co. C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, was planned by deserters from the American army. The newspapers states that such deserters are known to have acted as spies two days before the massacre. It is said that when the First infantry was relieved by the Ninth on the Island of Samar, these deserters obtained some uniforms which had gone adrift during the transfer, and thus equipped, passed as American regulars.

Deserters in Samar are becoming very bold, it is stated, and it is not an infrequent sight to find notices, written in English, posted on trees and shrubbery, inviting Americans to join the insurgents and instructing them how to enlist. It is also said to be a generally understood fact that the deserters from the Ninth infantry (colored), are responsible for the trouble the American troops have been having in Banangas province.

It is said that deserters from this regiment led the fight near Lipa in July, in which Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Ramsey, of the Twenty-first infantry, and Lieutenant Lyon of the engineers, were killed. General Smith in Samar and the Twentieth infantry in Bangantas are said to be hot on the trail of the deserters.

TO BE DEPORTED.

Manila, Dec. 2.—Mr. Patterson, the Englishman acting as secretary to Sixto Lopez Aguinaldo's agent, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when he landed at Manila, is awaiting deportation from the islands as a result of this refusal. Patterson had been accorded temporary liberty at the request of the British consul at Manila. Patterson, through his lawyers, brought a writ of habeas corpus, returnable next Tuesday. The British consul withdrew his protection from Patterson, and the latter has been arrested. W. Morgan Shuster, customs collector for the Philippines, declaring that he had evidence of incriminating correspondence by Patterson, and that he has been aiding the Filipino insurrection.

FREE DELIVERY PAYS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—First Assistant Postmaster General Wm. Johnson, in his annual report, says the yearly increase in the postal revenues has resulted in the free delivery service becoming self-sustaining. Of the gross postal revenues of the United States for the past fiscal year, $74,295,394 came from 866 free delivery cities. The remaining 3,600 presidential postoffices yielded $16,063,252, while the 72,479 fourth-class postoffices produced $18,913,519. Mr. Johnson says the fact that the postal service in the largest cities is practically perfect is the explanation of why the annual percentage of increase in the revenues of the free delivery postoffices should be three times greater than in the small cities and five times as large as that of the fourth-class offices. As rural free delivery reaches out into the country, giving equal facilities without regard to locality, he says it increases the revenues at a rate at least equal to that maintained in the free delivery cities, where during the past five years it has averaged eight per cent. At the end of the present fiscal year 8,600 rural routes will be in successful operation, 6,000 being in effect by December 2.

Leading Republican senators, realizing the tremendous responsibility resting upon the President, have tacitly agreed to give him strong support, not only in the interest of good government, but to preserve the future of the party.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within: secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street N. Y.

How to Quit Tobacco

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that Ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food quickly cures the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 222 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

LARGEST COW IN THE WORLD

MADE FROM PHOTO. ENG. DEPT INT. FOOD CO.

WEIGHT 1,970 LBS., AGE 8 YEARS, SHORTHORN. She eats "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day and is owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" Cures Colds, Horses, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and make them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure. It will make you more money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating properties it will make very fine, glossy coats. It is a valuable preparation to feed to Sows before and after farrowing, as its tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicine and can be fed with perfect safety in connection with the regular feed. It Fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and assimilates more fully all the nutritious properties of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will save the cost of a large amount of Grain. Every package of the many imitations contains from 12 to 16 ounces. Our 25-lb. pail contains 400 ounces, and is sold for ONE TEXT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse substitutes. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers. It always pays to feed the best.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

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This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Cow. It cost us $3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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3 FEEDS for ONE CENT

CLEM STUDEBAKER

The Great Manufacturer Passes Away at His Indiana Home.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 27.—Hon. Clem Studebaker died at 11:55 o'clock to-day. The relatives were at the bedside. He was unconscious to the end.

Mr. Studebaker was 70 years old, and president of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company, the largest wagon manufacturers of the world. He was honored with such appointments by President Harrison, and was a personal friend of President McKinley.

Clement Studebaker was the second of three brothers whose wagonmaking house has been famous in the commercial world for several decades.

Clement was born at Gettysburg, Pa., on March 12, 1831, and at the age of 8 became apprentice in the blacksmith shop of his father at Ashland, O., whither the family removed 8 years after the birth of Clement. John Studebaker, the father, had five sons, of whom three became wagonmakers.

With $2.65 in money and $68 in tools the boys began turning out the wagons which have since made their names known in nearly every corner of the world, the house having at present ten or fifteen depositories and 700 agencies in the United States and Europe.

The factory at South Bend now covers 110 acres and employs several thousand men. Other hundreds are employed in the depositories in Chicago and other large cities, and paid agents are scattered over the world.

Steamer E. A. Shores sinks at West Superior as the result of colliding with a floating ice cake.

HON. CLEM STUDEBAKER.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 30.—When consumptive demand equals or exceeds supply and prices are firmly held at an exceptionally high level, it is generally considered that there is little to be desired in the business situation. These factors are now in evidence to an unusual extent yet many industries are halting. The principal disturbing element is the lack of cars to handle the phenomenal shipments that are urgently needed. In the same connection there have appeared numerous labor controversies among switchmen, freight handlers, river pilots, miners and other allied workmen, which combine to make the problem of transportation most intricate. Although the movement of grain to interior cities is at the rate of nearly 8,000,000 bushels daily, the westward traffic of merchandise is so unprecedented as to necessitate the return of empty cars. Any loss of general trade due to the holiday was more than made up by the phenomenal preparations of the preceding days and the dealings in special lines.

A general advance in the price of pig iron indicates that record breaking activity at furnaces fails to produce accumulation of supplies. Steel mills are seeking material urgently and Bessemer pig for prompt delivery at Pittsburg is not available below $16.50. Large sales of forge and foundry iron are reported at further advances, and southern iron in the Chicago market is also higher. Buying of railway supplies is the most urgent feature; rails, cars, engines, structural material for bridges and shop equipments all being wanted much earlier than they can be delivered. In general lines the movement is scarcely less active and at present the business for 1902 appears limited by facilities, but it is probable that producing capacity will be greatly enlarged.

The feature among minor metals was the sharp advance in tin to much the highest point of the year because of the delayed arrivals. In marked contrast to the rise in tin was a sharp decline in silver to the lowest price since early in 1898.

Another high record for the season was established by corn, not alone because of speculative operations, although these were most aggressive, but because of the extremely light movement of prices which were passed all high points in about ten days. It has proved futile to undertake commitments on the short side of the market. Domestic requirements alone provide the element of strength for outside buying is only about 15 per cent of the business in previous years. Atlantic exports for the week were 528,172 bushels, against 3,570,696 last year.

Receipts come forward slowly, despite the attractive prices, for the week amounting to only 2,208,279 bushels against 5,386,370 last year.

Wheat also held firmly, closing the week more than four cents a bushel above the price a year ago which is most satisfactory in view of the vast increase in yield. Receipts at the interior are liberal—6,280,443 bushels, against 3,901,798 last year; but the gain in foreign buying is still the feature, exports from all ports of the United States in five days aggregating 3,975,819 bushels, compared with 2,839,070 a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 182 in the United States against 178 last year, and 25 in Canada against 21 last year.

NEXT YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The statistician of the department of agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02.

The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 25,802,239 acres, a reduction of 750,216 acres, or 2.6 per cent of the acreage planted. The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,520,954,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre, picked or to be picked.

The average net weight for the entire cotton belt is 468.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years.

The large number of light bales being marketed, and also some reduction in the proportion of lint to seed cotton are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents of all classes.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 3.—Close—Wheat has been very active to-day. Prices early made good advances but toward the close lone shorts were thrown on the market and prices reacted until they were about at yesterday's close.

While cables were not quite as responsive as were expected they were better. Local receipts were very small and the movement in the northwest showed a falling off. The weather in the southwest is still dry. Country buying orders were in preference. May opened 1c and December ¾c higher. Trading in May was brisk. The advance was irregular, but in the first two hours had gained 1¾c to 2c.

Corn—Business dull. Cables came weak. Receipts fell off, the crowd were inclined to sell and there were few buying orders out. Strength in wheat seemed to be the only thing that kept the market firm and toward the close prices made advance of from ¼ to ½c over.

Oats were neglected. Prices remained unchanged at the opening. Receipts were a little better than for the past few days.

Clover Seed—Firm and a shade higher. Trading dull. Shipments still larger than receipts. Receipts, 350 bags. Shipments, 450 bags; estimated for to-morrow, 400 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—December, 61½c; May, 66½c.

Oats—December, 46c; May, 50c.

Clover Seed—December, $4.65; March, $5.07½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	To-day-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Dec. 2 Close.
Cash		80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Dec.		80½	81	80½	80½	80½
May		83	83½	82½	82¾	82¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat.					
Dec.	74½	75¼	73⅞	73¾	74@74½
May	78¼	78⅝	78	78@78¼	78¾@78⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	62⅛	62⅝	61⅞	62⅜	62⅛
May	64¼	65½	64¼	65½	64⅞
Oats—					
Dec.	42¾	43⅞	42¾	43⅞	42¾
May	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43½	43¼@43⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	82	82¾	81⅞	81⅞	82
May	85¾	85⅞	85⅛	85⅜	85⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	67⅛	68¼	67⅛	68¼	67⅞
May	68⅞	69½	68⅞	68¾	69

ST. LOUIS

Wheat—					
Dec.	79	80⅝	79	80¼	79⅜
May	80¾	81⅝	80¾	80⅞	80⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	71⅜	72¼
May	..	..	..	74¾	74⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	72⅜	73⅜
May	..	..	..	75¾	76

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$16.07	$16.07	$16.05	$16.05	$16.30
May	16.45	16.45	16.37	16.37	16.60
Lard—					
Dec.	9.50	9.50	9.37	9.37	9.57
Jan.